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TOPICS OF THE DAY

MICHIGAN PRESS ON THE COPPER WAR

IF THE CONDITIONS which have prevailed for nearly six months in the "copper country" of northern Michigan were duplicated in a more populous section, "they would be heralded as civil war from one end of the country to the other," declares the Grand Rapids *Herald*, which cites in support of this opinion such current news items as "Moyer shot, slugged, and deported from Calumet district," "miners forced to surrender after an eight-hour battle," "a pitched rifle battle between deputy sheriffs and the Citizens' Alliance on one side and striking copper-miners on the other raged all day on South Range," "deputies and citizens take many prisoners," "three young men miners killed by a rifle attack on a boarding-house during the night." "One can scarcely believe," remarks *The Herald*, "that these descriptions are not from Mexico instead of Michigan." And black even against this gloomy background stands out the Christmas eve horror of Italian Hall, Calumet, when in the panic resulting from a false alarm of fire seventy-five persons —most of them the wives and children of miners—were trampled to death.

As far as the issue lies between the mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners, it seems to be deadlocked by the former's absolute refusal to consider arbitration—a situation which some editors would remedy by Federal intervention, some by a State compulsory arbitration law, and others by government ownership of the mines. All these suggestions are encountered in a survey of the Michigan papers, which should speak with full knowledge of the situation and voice the public opinion of the State most concerned. In view of all this it is notable that while a part of the State press takes sides with the operators and another part champions the strikers, the two camps show a tendency to unite in hostility toward the Western Federation whose agitators came in from the outside and started the trouble.

Thus we read in the Lansing *Moderator-Topics* that "stripped of all sophistry and circumlocution, the enormous expense to the State, to labor, and business interests entailed by the copper strike is for the sole purpose of giving the Western Federation of Miners a foothold in Michigan." This rude shattering of fifty years of industrial peace in the Upper Peninsula "was absolutely the fault of outside agitators working among the ignorant foreign element," declares the Reading *Hustler*—a view that is largely shared by the Onaway *Inter-Lake*, the St. Ignace *Republican-News*, the Gladstone *Delta*, and many others. The strike "has been a costly experience for the copper country, but the failure of the Western Federation to gain a foothold in the district is worth the price," remarks the Detroit *Michigan Investor*. And after several visits to the scene of the disturbance the publisher of *The Gateway*, a Detroit paper which makes the combating of socialism the first plank in its platform, reports the preponderance of opinion among all classes in that section to be that the strike was unnecessary, and entirely the work of Federation agitators. "It is only a matter of time until the Western Federation of Miners will have to acknowledge its failure in Michigan," declares the Battle Creek *Square Deal*, a monthly magazine opposed to union labor. It goes on to say:

"There were no real grievances which could not have been adjusted without the use of such a drastic measure as the strike. However, without the closed shop which the Federation hoped to fasten on the operators, they could not create a collection agency in the interest of the organization. The collection of dues is the ultimate object of all closed-shop agreements, tho it is never mentioned in the controversies for this. As the matter now stands, it is anything to save the face of the Western Federation of Miners, and they would make any kind of an agreement with the operators if it left them even the smallest twig upon which to hang even the semblance of a wreath of victory. Seeing that they cannot use the power of the State of Michigan for their purposes, they are now endeavoring to secure the power of the Federal Government for the same purpose. It is now doubtful if the combined brains of Darrow, Moyer, and others, and all the influence they can wield, will avail to bring matters about so as to save the Federation of Miners from absolute and complete defeat in the copper country."

Because of "multiplied deeds of violence committed by its members" the Federation "has forfeited its right to the confidence of the community," declares the Copper Country Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association, which commends the mine managers for their determination not to recognize the organization, and urges its "complete elimination from this controversy." "Paid agitators have forced this strike upon the copper country," says the Houghton *Mining Gazette*, and "by inciting ignorant men to acts of violence" have stained with blood a district formerly "praised throughout the world as the best mining camp." And in the first issue of *Truth*, a paper published in Houghton by the newly organized Citizens' Alliance, we are assured that the Western Federation "came into the

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world with bloody hands and has never taken time to wash them clean."

"We could not treat with the Federation even if we wished to do so," says the manager of one of the companies, according to a Calumet correspondent, "because the 10,000 men now employed would not consent, and we can not ignore their interests." And in the Detroit *Times* we find the story of the strike as told by Albert E. Peterman, of the legal staff of the Calumet and Hecla company:

"Five months ago a general strike was called in the copper-mining district of northern Michigan, a district with a population of, roughly speaking, 100,000, by the Western Federation of Miners. Between fifteen and eighteen thousand men were thrown out of work, for every mining company closed its mines as soon as the strike was called. All of the men were not called out, for the Western Federation of Miners had a membership of just 4,500.

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WILL RETURN TO THE FIGHT.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who says that he was attacked by twenty-five men in his hotel room in Hancock, Mich., clubbed with a revolver, shot in the back, and deported from the State. When "healed up," he adds, he will return to Calumet "to fight those mine owners to the last."

"Within three or four days or a week following the calling of the strike the membership of the Federation in the copper region was increased to in the neighborhood of 9,000, so the Federation heads assert. However, hundreds of miners and others joined the Federation merely for their own protection, fearing violence unless they did so. Thousands who never worked in a mine also joined, for it was good policy for them to do so. It was believed the Federation had succeeded in closing up the mines, that every mine worker in the district belonged to the Federation. The Federation members had absolute control of the district, and any one who went to work with a dinner-pail, no matter whether or not he worked for a mining company, was in danger of being assaulted. Hundreds not employed by the companies were assaulted.

"There was mob rule in the district for two days or until Governor Ferris could place the county of Houghton under the control of the State militia. Then, and not until then, mob rule ceased and it was again safe for men, women, and children to walk the streets of Calumet, Hancock, Laurium, and other towns of the mining country. . . . . .

"Several times during the strike, settlement of the labor dispute by arbitration has been suggested but has always been refused by the companies.

"We can conceive of no way in which we could arbitrate, in which we would not have to deal, either directly or indirectly, with the Western Federation of Miners. We certainly never will recognize that organization. And under present conditions, with the Calumet and Hecla full-handed and turning down applications for work, we wouldn't arbitrate if we could pick all five members of the arbitration board. . . . . .

"The Western Federation brought with it a bloody and turbulent history, with graft, murder, assault, and assassination intermingled with its fight for the men of its unions. Its officers, some of them, have been tried for murder. Organizers and agitators of the Western Federation of Miners have been convicted of murder and dynamiting."

The demands of the strikers were: an eight-hour working day; a minimum wage of $3 a day for underground workers; the abolition of the new one-man drill; and recognition of the Western Federation of Miners. In regard to all but the last of these demands the companies have already made concessions. Thus we learn from Mr. Peterman that—

"The companies will not abolish the one-man drilling machine, altho they now work two of these machines in one slope, close enough together so the operator of one machine may help the operator of the other 'rig' or set up his outfit. The operating of the machine after it is set up is light work, but the weight to be handled in rigging up was objected to by the men. Then the mining companies have not granted a $3 minimum wage for all underground workers, but all miners have been put on this $3 minimum. The eight-hour day has been granted for all underground men and all mill men and a nine-hour day for all surface workers, a reduction from the ten-hour day for all classes of work."

Thus, "notwithstanding the defeat of the Western Federation of Miners, the strikers have won a victory in many respects," says the Port Huron *Times-Herald*, which continues:

"Public sentiment has prevailed against the Western Federation and the men who direct its affairs. But public sentiment recognized the rights of the individual, something the mine owners failed to grasp despite their many philanthropies. And, despite the loss of millions in money, the bloodshed and suffering, much good will follow."

Speaking for the miners, President Moyer, of the Western Federation, contrasts the willingness of the strikers to accept arbitration with the stubborn refusal of the operators. Three distinct offers of arbitration have been made, one of them being submitted by the Federal Department of Labor. Says Mr. Moyer:

"While three distinct offers of arbitration have been made and refused the operators know, and have known, that arbitration, no matter what the decision of the committee, would be acceptable to and supported by the Western Federation of Miners, of which the strikers are a part. . . . . .

"The employers, in rejecting the good offices of the Department of Labor, informed the Department's representative that there was nothing to arbitrate, and the only way the strike could be settled was by the withdrawal of the Western Federation of Miners from the district."

The only Michigan comment we have noticed that is distinctly hostile to the operators is that of the Allegan *News*, which sees "the Shylock owners of these mines" against "grinding down men to the lowest level." The miners' view of the case was given in our issue of December 6, in a quotation from *The United Mine Workers' Journal*. Another sympathetic comment comes from the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, in the neighboring State of Wisconsin. Says *The Leader:*

"Calumet is going through an industrial war in which every class in the community that is parasitic upon the working class has made common cause against the miners. . . . . .

"In a class war such as is being waged at Calumet there is no class quite so despicable as the class typified by the Citizens' Alliance—a class composed of the small traders and professional men—whose sole concern is to force the workers back to the unbearable conditions against which they have struck that business may be resumed and their interrupted profits restored to them. . . . . .

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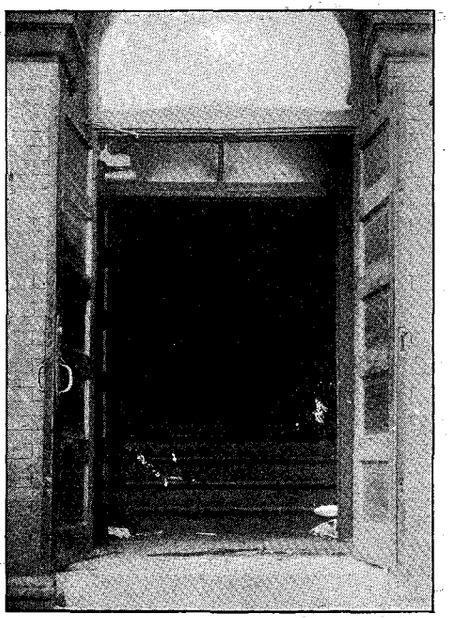

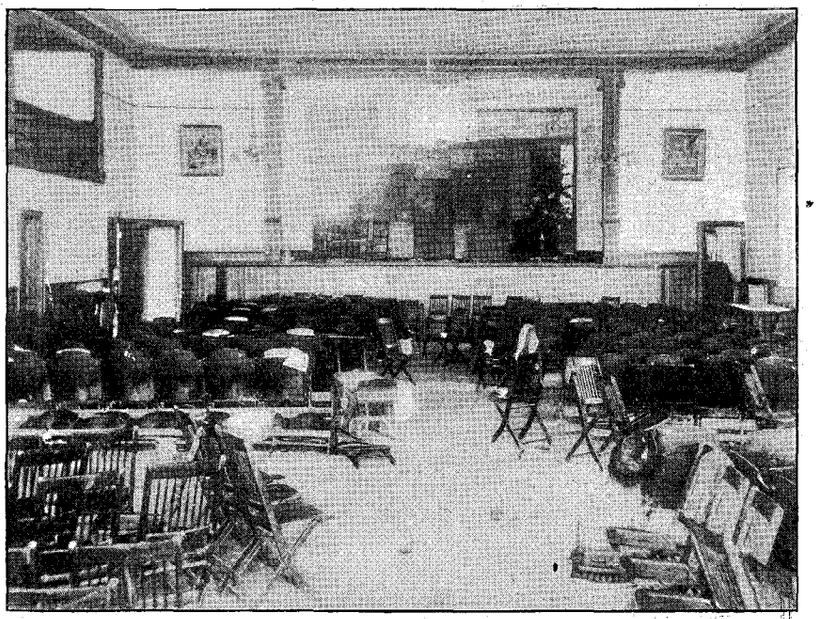

WHERE SEVENTY-FIVE PEOPLE WERE KILLED ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

The room at the right—the interior of Italian Hall, Calumet, Michigan—was crowded with strikers and their families getting a bit of cheer from a Christmas-tree entertainment, when some irresponsible person shouted "Fire!" In the ensuing panic in the hall and in the stairway, which was the only exit, 75 lives were lost. Because of charges made by strike leaders and their unwillingness to accept aid from their adversaries, the bitterness of the struggle in the copper country has been increased by this disaster.

"The working class of America is in no abject or begging mood. It scorns the proffered aid of its exploiters and their sniveling sympathy.

"It detests their smallness and it divines their motives.

"When the miners rejected their aid, when the miners proudly told them that they would bury their own dead, when the miners said to the men who have been trying and who are now seeking to starve them into the submission of the whipt slave that they want none of their charity, they spoke as becomes men who are worthy to be free and who are worthy the support of their fellow workers.

"They shall not starve and they will not surrender."

FATHERLY GUIDANCE FOR RAILROAD FINANCIERS

THAT railroad executives should show themselves willing to give up their "freedom of financial control" to the Federal Government surprizes the newspaper observers until they discover what is influencing them to favor this extension of governmental supervision. When Commissioner Prouty broached the matter last month he found few newspapers, even among those most conservatively inclined, that cared to oppose his ideas. Since then the Interstate Commerce Commission has officially recommended that it be given authority to supervise the issue of railroad securities and some measure of control over the capitalization. Now the Chicago *Tribune* has asked various railroad presidents what they think of "the suggestion made in connection with the railroads' desire for permission to increase freight-rates, that the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission be extended to give the Commission supervision over railroad bond and stock issues." And it finds "a preponderance of feeling in favor of this considerable grant to the Government body's powers." To make it unanimous, "it is surmised" by *The Tribune* that the extension "would not be opposed by the White House."

Our readers are already familiar with the Commission's point of view, as set forth by Mr. Prouty and quoted in our issue of December 27. It has also been shown by earlier discussion that some railroad managers are led to favor Federal financial supervision because the Government's "O. K." practically guaranteeing their securities would appeal strongly to the investing public. Railroad sentiment is now influenced by three things, says the Savannah *News* in further explanation:

"The first is the antagonistic attitude assumed by railroad commissions of States that have laws authorizing supervision of the financial affairs of roads within their respective jurisdictions; the second is the hostility investors are manifesting to new railroad securities, and the third is that Government supervision would likely insure an increase in freight-rates."

And these points we find emphasized by the railroad men quoted in the Chicago *Tribune*. Presidents Markham, of the Illinois Central, and Mudge, of the Rock Island, are in hearty accord with General Counsel Burton Hanson, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (talking in the absence of President Earling), when he says:

"If the issuance of stocks and bonds by railway companies is to be subject to Government control and regulation, it is desirable that such control and regulation reside in one central body having general supervision of the matter, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, rather than in the States, as is now the case."

Presidents Smith, of the New York Central, and Harrison, of the Southern, are agreed that "the review of railroad financial plans by a public authority, under a conservative Federal law," would "give additional public confidence to railroad securities having intrinsic merit," and would be "beneficial to all interested in restoring confidence." Other railroad presidents, like Mr. George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. S. M. Felton, of the Chicago Great Western, are quoted in approval of the proposition. So, too, is President Underwood, of the Erie, tho he would have the control vested in a new board rather than in the "overworked" Interstate Commerce Commission. Presidents Mohler, of the Union Pacific, and Worthington, of the Chicago & Alton, are, on the other hand, inclined to look askance at the suggestion of financial control.

An interesting construction is put upon "the reported gladness with which railway managers accepted the idea of having the

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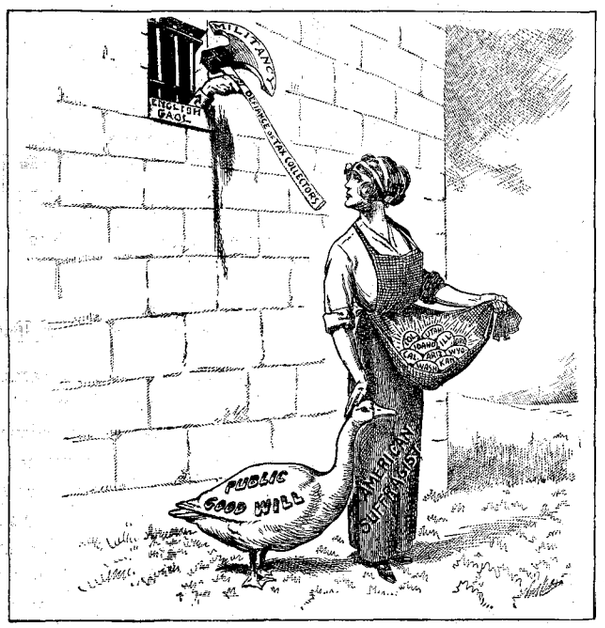
Interstate Commerce Commission control railway stock and bond issues" by the Newark *News* when it calls it "the appeal to a superior power to come between them and the railways they have in charge and the high financiers in whose hands so many are helpless." That is, "regulating railway securities is regulating financiers rather than regulating railroads." Rightly, in the judgment of *The News*, these practical railroad men put the blame for their present troubles "on a large and powerful class of financiers and fiscal agents, together with the inside manipulators of the same class." As this thought is carried further:

"Just now the Interstate Commerce Commission is hesitating over an increase of rates to permit more security issues, while the 'Frisco and New Haven cases are proving that those



DON'T KILL THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

who had control of the financing and those charged with running the railroad not only were not the same, but ought to have been fighting if the railroad interest was to be considered.

"The fact is that the question of modern railroad regulation is one where the interest of the railroad and the interest of the public are one and the same, and the common enemy is the fiscal agent, inside manipulator, or promoter, who has usurped railway control, ousted the railway man, and bent the railroads from public service to terminals in his own pocket, and from common carriers to beasts of burden for his private schemes.

"Seeing no immediate chance for reinstating the railway manager in control, the public and the railroad seek a superior power which will curb the financial manipulator. And they have the moral support of the best element of bankers, those who are far-sighted enough to be content with their true sphere of activity and usefulness."

It is the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune's* Washington representative that while the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision to advance rates will not be conditioned on the railroads' acceptance of financial control, the two propositions have a direct bearing on each other. He thinks that the railroads will get something in the way of increase of rates, but not "all that they ask now or in the future, until there is adequate assurance that their revenues will be used exclusively for transportation purposes." New legislation by Congress would probably influence the Commission's decision, thinks this authority, "but under the most favorable circumstances it would require several months to enact a law of this character, and the indications are that the Commission will decide the rate question this winter." To the Springfield *Union* it seems that the matter of financial control is closely related to that of physical valuation, which has already been provided for. Since "this work will occupy a period of three years at least, it is hardly likely that anything definite will be done in that time along the lines discust by the railroad presidents." The New York *World*, impatient of delay, insists that a law extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be passed early this year, and "should go hand in hand with increased rates, if there are to be any." And the Savannah *News* concludes that

"it is among the probabilities that we shall have government supervision of the financing of the railway trunk lines in the near future. There will be speculation, of course, whether such supervision wouldn't be another step in the direction of government ownership, but it will neither hasten nor hinder that event if it is coming. In the event of legislation authorizing financial supervision, it is certain that a road will not be permitted to increase the amount of its indebtedness unless money is actually needed for betterments or extensions. There will be far more conservatism in making new stock and bond issues."

DR. SHAW'S REVOLT

IN AN OPEN LETTER to "unfranchised American women" Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, urges them to "make their passive protest" by refusing to render an account of their property to the Federal income-tax assessors. Dr. Shaw herself is determined thus to register her abhorrence of taxation without representation, even if it lands her in jail. In her letter she goes on to say:

"In this manner we can show our loyalty to those who struggled to make this a free Republic and who laid down their lives in defense of the equal rights of all free citizens to a voice in their own Government. . . . . .

"Let our protest be universal and let every believer in justice unite in this mode of passive resistance and stedfastly refuse to assist the Government in its unjust and tyrannical violation of its own fundamental principle that 'taxation and representation are inseparable,' and thus prove ourselves worthy descendants of noble ancestors who counted no price too dear to pay in defense of liberty and equality and justice."

Some of the editors hail this program as the first manifestation of the spirit of "militancy" by American suffragists, but Dr. Shaw assures a New York representative of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that "there is no militancy in my movement."

"I simply hold it is unfair to the women of this country to have taxation without representation, and I have urged them to adopt a course of passive resistance like the Quakers, instead of aggressive resistance. I say to the Government: 'You may pick my pocket because you are stronger than I, but I'm not going to turn my pockets wrong side out for you. You will have to turn them out yourself.'

"Since my letter was sent all over the country I have received letters of encouragement and support from all directions. I believe that the spirit of no taxation without representation that resulted in the Revolutionary War is inherent and just as actual in the women of the country as it was then in the men of the country."

When the reporter suggested that she might have to pay a fine of from $20 to $1,000 if she refused to make returns to the assessor, the following dialog ensued:

"'Well, I will not pay the fine,' said Dr. Shaw.

"'But suppose you should be held in contempt, what then?'

"'I should go to jail, of course,' replied Dr. Shaw.

"Dr. Shaw was silent for a moment's reflection. Then she said:

"'Oh, probably they will levy on some of my property and sell that. I don't know what will happen. A thousand dollars is an awfully heavy fine. I do hope they won't impose that much. But if they do, I'll just go to jail and serve my time.'"

Another suffrage organization, the Congressional Union, issues a manifesto declaring that "if any society or individual

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IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO STEP FORWARD AND GIVE ME HIS HAND, AND EXPRESS A DESIRE TO LEAD A BETTER LIFE?
SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW
EVANGELIST WILSON
TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE

IT LOOKS LIKE A REVIVAL.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

APPLES FOR TEACHER.
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

WHAT PRESIDENT WILSON WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

should refuse to pay income tax or to give information as to amount of income, the Congressional Union would have every sympathy with such action." "Resistance to the income tax," it adds, "would have excellent educational value, and would be thoroughly justified morally."

Treasury officials, on the other hand, point out that "it is just as much a violation of the law to refuse to make returns to the collector as to refuse to pay the tax after the assessment has been made," and they declare that they intend to enforce the law. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Massey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, also warns the suffragists against embarking on this experiment in passive resistance. To a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* she says:

"Women should remember that they receive the protection of the Government, and it is only right that they should contribute to the support of a system of law and order in which they share the benefit.

"In addition to this reason, the income tax was enacted by the aid of legislators from equal-suffrage States, and, therefore, suffragists should not hinder its operation."

The women may expect no special leniency from the Government if they defy the Income Tax Law, says the Washington *Post*, for

"Breaking the law, no matter whether we helped to make it or not, is pretty serious business, and this first evidence of militancy in the United States is not calculated to warm the cockles of Uncle Sam's heart."

And in the New York *World* we read:

"In the matter of its taxes the Government is jealous and sensitive. It collects them from citizens, aliens, and minors alike, without distinction of sex or condition. It does not exempt women from the payment of customs duties, as recent events have clearly shown.

"The theory that no one need obey the laws who does not vote and have a hand in making them has been productive of much suffragist sophistry. Perhaps if the suffragists would agree to give up the constitutional rights which the Government provides them, some arrangement might be made for exempting them from the taxation by which these are made possible. But it is doubtful if the object can be accomplished by passive or any other kind of resistance. There was once a short-lived Shays's rebellion against high taxes, and a whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, but it is unlikely that there will be a Shaw's rebellion for the historian of our times to chronicle."

THE WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR MRS. YOUNG

WHEN Mrs. Ella Flagg Young withdrew, on December 10, from the race for reelection as Superintendent of Schools in Chicago because there were seven adverse votes, and John D. Shoop was elected, the local press and many prominent public men accepted the action of the School Board as final, but several thousand women—fifty thousand, according to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*—refused to abide by the verdict and decided to take the case back to the people. The ousting of four hostile members of the Board by Mayor Harrison and the reinstatement of Mrs. Young on December 23 were brought about by pressure from various sources, but it seems to be pretty generally acknowledged that it was largely the women's work that won the fight. "It would be interesting to know," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "how much influence women's possession of the ballot in Chicago had to do with the Mayor's activity on the Superintendent's behalf and the Board's acquiescence in his wishes." The day after the election of Mr. Shoop, Mrs. George Bass, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, said that "the Board need not imagine that we will abide by its action." Mrs. Bass had more confidence in the revolt of the women than Mrs. Young did, for the distinguished educator agreed to become educational editor of the Chicago *Tribune* and left immediately for a vacation at a North Carolina mountain resort. Among the prominent women who led in the campaign to restore Mrs. Young to her position were Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton and Mrs. John MacMahon, members of the School Board; Miss Margaret Haley, secretary of the Chicago Teachers' Federation; Mrs. Charles H. Treadwell, of the Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Margaret C. Freer, representing the Woman's party of Cook County; Miss Florence Holbrook, one of the leaders of the Teachers' Federation; Miss Harriet Vittum, president of the Woman's City Club, and Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House. Peter Reinberg, president of the Board of Education, seems to have been the leader of the men in the fight for Mrs. Young. In view of the fact that Mrs. Young threatened to quit last July when there was trouble with some members of the Board, and that she withdrew from the race on December 10 because she did not get a substantial majority, some surprize was felt when she accepted the office with thirteen voting for her and seven refusing to vote at all. The news had gone out that she

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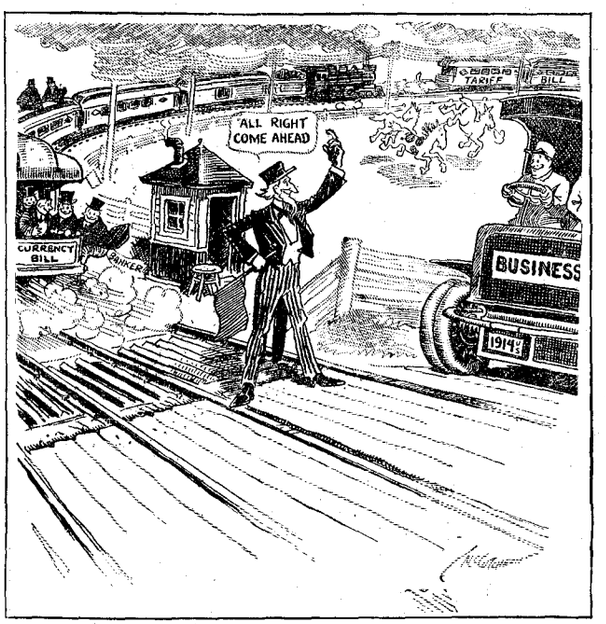

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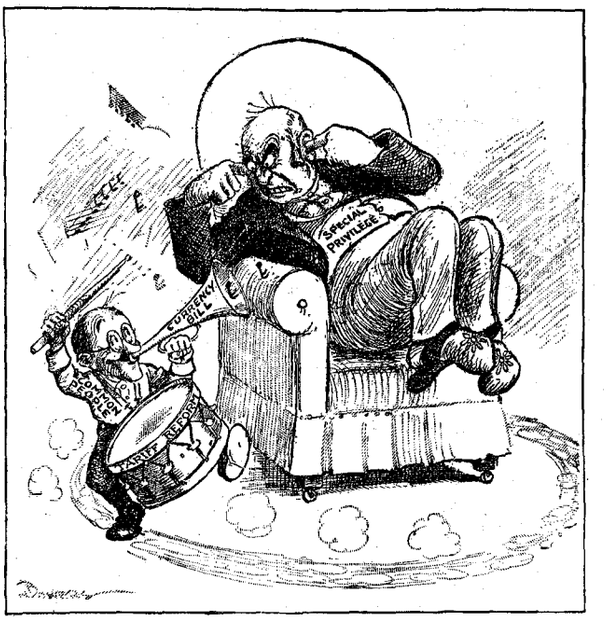
TIME TO COME ACROSS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



"KEEP QUIET!"

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

WHY THE CURRENCY LAW

would not come back unless her election was practically unanimous; and to make all clear, she explains to the local papers that she had only insisted that "the election of a superintendent should be such as to manifest the confidence of the Board of Education to a greater extent than by a bare majority and a contest to secure even that bare majority." Concerning the victory for Mrs. Young, Miss Haley is quoted as saying:

"It is a source of great gratification to know that Chicago is not to suffer the supreme humiliation of having stoned one of her prophets, and that Chicago has really recognized in Mrs. Young one of the world's greatest educators. Public sentiment forced the School Board to recognize her.

"No human imagination can conceive of a combination of charges and counter-charges such as have featured this event. It is a good thing that public sentiment can assert itself once in a while. There have been many blows struck at the public schools of Chicago when the people did not know or understand. This time it was so plain that the people saw, and, seeing, told the politicians to keep their hands off. Whenever the educators oppose the material-men the educators may be expected to lose. The men who furnish the books have more influence with the school management than do the educators."

Mrs. MacMahon says she felt that the Board had broken the contract which they entered into last summer when Mrs. Young resigned and they refused to accept her resignation, and that the only thing to do was to uphold her in the controversy. And Mrs. Treadwell, speaking for the Political Equality League, says that "we all believed that Mrs. Young's election was the only solution, and her selection was a vindication of her ability and standing." "Very much pleased" with the latest action of the Board, Miss Addams says:

"I feel that an educator of Mrs. Young's standing should be retained by the schools until she resigns. That is what any large educational institution would do. Yale and Harvard retain their educational heads until they are ready to retire."

Mrs. Britton's opinion is summed up in a remark that "the opposition to Mrs. Young was disgraceful." Those who opposed Mrs. Young's reelection were rather caustic in their comment on the methods used by her friends. William Rothmann, one of the Board members who declined to vote, says that "it was the greatest exhibition of steam-roller tactics I have seen since the last Republican convention." Charles W. Vail, leader of the citizens favoring Mr. Shoop, puts it a little stronger:

"In my estimation it was the rottenest piece of politics I have ever heard of in all of my political experience, and I have seen some pretty rough meetings in that time. The men who participated in the putting out of Mr. Shoop and the reinstatement of Mrs. Young will have to answer to the public."

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, while expressing itself in milder language, seems to agree with Mr. Vail:

"Mrs. Young was not reelected superintendent of schools two weeks ago because she withdrew as a candidate. Mr. Shoop, who was regularly elected in her place, has been forced out by a drastic use of official power and put back in his old place as assistant superintendent, while she has regained the position which she lost by her own act."

GETTING MARRIED IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN'S eugenic marriage law, which went into effect on the first of the new year, makes marriage in that State impossible, according to some of its critics. Others, more hopeful, say that it will prove a dead letter. It decrees that marriage licenses shall be issued only to those who present certificates from reputable physicians that they are sound in all respects; it requires that these certificates shall be based on the most searching laboratory tests; and it fixes the doctor's fee at three dollars. The first authoritative criticism of the measure came from the State Medical Society, which pointed out that the medical tests required would involve six or seven experiments costing $10 or $15 each, and it rejected in behalf of its members the idea of doing $70 or $100 worth of work for $3. "But this is not all," remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, which goes on to say:

"These experiments would require a period of six months, which would certainly end marrying in haste in Wisconsin. Furthermore, if the tests were negative, the doctors say it might be necessary to puncture the spinal cord to draw experimental fluid or to make a hole in the skull of the prospective groom to permit a test of his brain. Something may be allowed for exaggeration inspired by professional impatience with the new statute, but there is enough substance in the medical society exposure to make the law appear absurd. Not the least interesting statement is the admission that after all the conceivable tests were made, 'it would still be impossible for the most successful physician to state positively that the applicant was entitled to the eugenic certificate.'"

"So far as we can see," comments the Jacksonville *Times-Union*

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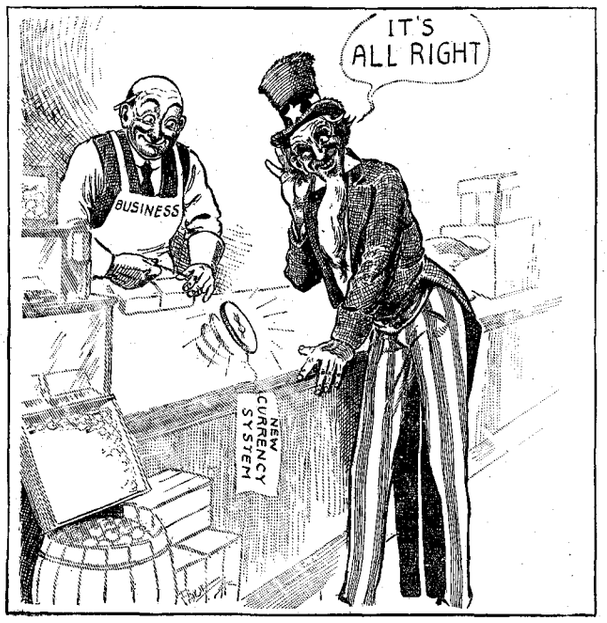

RINGS TRUE.

—Paul in the Jersey City *Journal*.

"THAT SETTLES ONE CROAKER."

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

PROMISES A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ironically, "the only thing that the people of Wisconsin can do is to stop marrying." To the suggestion that some people might be willing to pay the doctor his full charge for the privilege of getting married, the Jacksonville paper replies:

"The examining physician is acting somewhat in the character of a judicial officer, and for his work, if he works at all, should take the fee the law prescribes—no more, no less. If he receives more than the law prescribes, would not the surplus be somewhat in the nature of a bribe? If a magistrate were unwilling to try a case for the fees fixt by law, one of the litigants would not be permitted to pay him extra. The reformers would be sure to get after him and make him slip them more than his fees to let him alone, and the people who are not reformers, who think that honesty is not a new discovery, and are therefore not hunting for bribes, would fire him bodaciously without giving him a chance to divide, if they heard of such conduct. It is clear that the doctors can't accept more than the legal fee, that they will not give a certificate for the legal fee, and that no one can get married without such a certificate. So Wisconsin people will have to stop marrying."

"Wisconsin has reduced this eugenic business to an absurdity," thinks the St. Joseph *News-Press*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"This shows the lengths to which academic fervor may lead a body of unwise legislators. No one doubts that there should be a sane regulation of marriage. This State has a new law which forbids the marriage of those having 'communicable diseases,' and that is a matter easily determined without extreme laboratory tests. Efforts were made at Harrisburg to adopt the Wisconsin plan, but this fell before common sense. It may be that in time we may accustom ourselves to higher eugenics so that a law will embody this custom, but until then such a statute is worse than useless."

The new law cannot be enforced, according to Horace B. Walmsley, a Milwaukee lawyer, because under a court decision in Wisconsin neither a service nor a license is needed, all that is necessary for a legal marriage being that two persons agree to accept each other as mates. This moves the Detroit *Free Press* to remark:

"The effect of the new Wisconsin act is likely to be a growth in popularity of a species of common-law union, and a similar statute would probably have much the same effect in Michigan. It is not by the passage of laws that the race is to be scientifically bred. If the thing is to be done at all, it must be by long and careful education and after mankind has learned a great deal more about eugenics than it knows at this writing."

DANBURY HATTERS LOSE

THE TRAGEDY is complete, as the radical St. Louis *Labor* sees it, when the Federal courts compel the Danbury Union Hatters to pay a quarter of a million dollars in damages for their nation-wide boycott against a firm of hat manufacturers who refused to unionize their shop. Most conservative papers, on the other hand, welcome the decision as an appropriate "happy ending" of this long-drawn-out case. In brief, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals confirms the decision of the lower court that the boycott started by the Hatters' Union was a violation of the Sherman Act, and declares emphatically that the Antitrust Law is applicable to such combinations and "makes no discrimination between the classes, employers and employees, corporations or individuals." The decision, rendered December 18 in New York City, is deemed especially important by the conservative portion of the press in view of the action of Congress and the President bearing upon prosecutions of labor organizations under the Sherman Law, and also in view of the consideration at the present session of the Bartlett-Bacon Bill, to amend the law so as specifically to exempt labor-unions from its provisions. Noting how different is the position taken by the Court in this case from that taken by Congress when it passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill with its rider excepting from its operation prosecutions of labor and farm organizations, and by President Wilson when he signed it, the Detroit *Free Press* thinks it "not too much to say that the decision of the Court of Appeals carries an inference that the legislative and executive branches of the Government have erred in attempting to interpret the Sherman Act as class legislation." The Court's opinion is, according to the New York *Sun*, "refreshing reading": "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; there is no noblesse superior to the laws; and combinations of laborers are as subject to the Sherman Act as combinations of plutocrats." The history of the Danbury hatters' case, as the conservative New York *Times* sees it,

"abounds with almost incredible proof of malevolence and wrong practised throughout the continent with a discipline and resources such as only governments can employ. It is to the shame of several Administrations that they did nothing to prevent such conduct, either in this case or in other cases which rival it. . . . This is not a free country so long as life and limb and property are not safe if the unions ordain

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otherwise. The unions have their rights, and welcome, but they have not all the rights. The plaintiff and the counsel who have fought for ten years to establish this doctrine are better servants of the public than those sworn to administer the law and yet who neglected appeals to enforce it in so clear a case."

Another view of the case which fills the New York *Times* with such wrath is thus sketched more calmly by *The Journal of Commerce* of the same city.

"It had its origin in an action at law in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut, which was begun by D. E. Loewe & Company about the beginning of 1904 to recover damages under section 7 of the Sherman Act. The plaintiffs composed a partnership which had for years been manufacturing hats in Danbury and selling them to dealers in a number of States of the Union. The defendants were members of the Danbury Hatters' Union, which was a branch of the United Hatters of North America, which was one of the component organizations of the American Federation of Labor. In 1901 the Hatters' Union resolved to unionize the factory of the plaintiffs, and on July 25, 1902, a strike was called and a boycott declared whose object was to prevent the plaintiffs from selling their hats in other States than Connecticut, and thus to make it impossible for purchasers of hats in other States to buy any hats manufactured by the plaintiffs. The boycott was sufficiently successful to convert a profit of $27,000 made in 1901 into losses ranging from $17,000 in 1902 to $8,000 in 1904."

After the case was brought before the United States District Court, it was decided to submit the law point in dispute to the Supreme Court. The justices of the highest court came to the conclusion "that the facts stated in the complaint did constitute a violation of the Sherman Law," and ordered the case sent back "with directions to proceed to a trial of the question of the truth of the complaint and of the amount of damages recoverable by the plaintiffs." The continuance of the trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $252,130 with costs, or $272,000, and it is the appeal from this judgment which has just been confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The portion of Judge Cox's opinion which so pleased the conservative dailies quoted in a previous paragraph are given as follows in the press:

"When the case came on for second trial all the fundamental questions of law had been disposed of. That the Antitrust Act is applicable to such combinations as are alleged in the complaint is no longer debatable. It makes no distinction between classes, employers or employees, corporations or individuals. Rich and poor alike are included in its terms. The Supreme Court particularly points out that altho Congress was frequently importuned to exempt farmers' organizations and labor organizations from its provisions, these efforts all failed, and the act still remains.

"No one disputes the proposition that labor-unions are lawful. All must admit that they are not only lawful, but highly beneficial, when legally and fairly conducted, but like other combinations, irrespective of their objects and purposes, they must obey the law."

The Danbury hatters' case is ended, the papers tell us, so far as most of their readers are concerned. The point remaining to be decided, observes the Baltimore *Sun*—"the collection of the damages awarded—interests the plaintiffs, D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., and the Hatters' Union more than it does the general public." The case is not even "complicated by sympathy for the 240 wage-earners" who must pay this sum, coldly remarks the New York *Times*: "their savings-bank accounts were attached, it is true, but they were reimbursed by the American Federation of Labor." But the hatters are naturally not to be expected to take their loss so calmly. And the St. Louis *Labor* speaks for them in an impassioned editorial from which we quote as follows:

"The tragedy of the Danbury hatters' case! It is a double tragedy. First, a tragedy played most by the capitalist lawyers; secondly, a tragedy forced upon hundreds of workingmen's families by heartless capitalist corporations and their hireling politicians and lawyers. . . . . .

"The tragedy of the Danbury hatters' case, in which the American Federation of Labor is directly involved, will fill many dark pages in the history of the American labor movement. The judgment affirmed in December, 1913, by the United States of America, will stand as an indictment against American capitalism and its entire system of class legislation and class justice. Thirty of the victims are already resting in their graves, while two were driven insane by this capitalist outrage on rights and justice. The $270,000 of blood-money levied by the courts on the Danbury Union Hatters will mean another golden nail in the coffin of capitalism."

That we may close with a purely non-partizan comment on this remarkable case, we quote the Houston *Chronicle's* objection to its taking "eleven years and more to decide a simple question that ought to have been settled at the farthest in twelve months":

"The facts were practically admitted, and the sole question was whether the acts done were in violation of a plainly worded law, and, if they were, how much damage resulted.

"A board of three common-sense business men would have heard the whole case and have decided it in a week, but by the inexcusable delays of the law it has taken a third of an average lifetime, and in the meanwhile thirty of the defendants have died and two have lost their minds."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JAPAN is apt to find that he is Señor de la Borrow.—*Columbia State.*

WHY not a clearing-house for Christmas presents?—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

PANCHO VILLA appears to be Mexico's most active collector of internal revenue.—*Columbia State.*

THOSE Mexican banks can't say they aren't getting a run for their money.—*Columbia State.*

METHOD of dealing with the trust problem without solving it is called a dis-solution.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HUERTA is not going yet. He seems to be one of the kind who doesn't mind missing a few trains.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

ISN'T it about time for the organization of two or three South American chapters of the Ananias Club?—*Boston Transcript.*

CONGRESS selected the right time to pass the Currency Bill. Nobody will feel any change.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IN issuing his first poem the new British Poet Laureate wisely took advantage of the season of brotherly kindness.—*New York Tribune.*

THE divorce of the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union may involve a dispute as to which one shall have the last word.—*Kansas City Star.*

WHOEVER arranged the calendar may have been right on the job, but it is to be regretted that they left so little time between Christmas and the first of the month.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE proposed government ownership of telephone lines will bring about lower rates, it is said. Probably so; talk has always been cheap among the national politicians.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

GOVERNMENTS in Mexico are of two kinds, *de facto* and *defuncto*.—*Chicago News.*

WILSON'S advice to the trusts: "Turn to the right and keep straight ahead."—*Columbia State.*

HOW did it happen that Dr. Cook permitted the Italian to discover "Monna Lisa"?—*Houston Post.*

GOVERNMENT will teach the people how to save, but who will teach the Government?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE dollar of 1804 is the only one ever coined that has kept abreast of the advancing cost of living.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is our theory that any one who pacifies Mexico will be entitled to at least three Nobel peace prizes.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE only man who thoroughly understands the income tax is the one whose income is less than $3,000.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

BY the way the telephone trust is coming around, it is to be inferred that President Wilson is some wire-puller himself.—*Houston Chronicle.*

IT took the Monroe Doctrine to do it, but we knew the Colonel would pop out on the front pages ere long.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY is twenty years older than his bride. If one were so disposed one might say something about juvenile courting.—*Chicago News.*

JUST as if we hadn't troubles enough already, a Philadelphia scientific expedition has gone out and discovered three unknown tribes of Indians.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PRESIDENT WILSON'S wrath at the song sung at the Carabao banquet was doubtless caused by the riming of "dreams" with "Philippines" and "homes" with "ladrones."—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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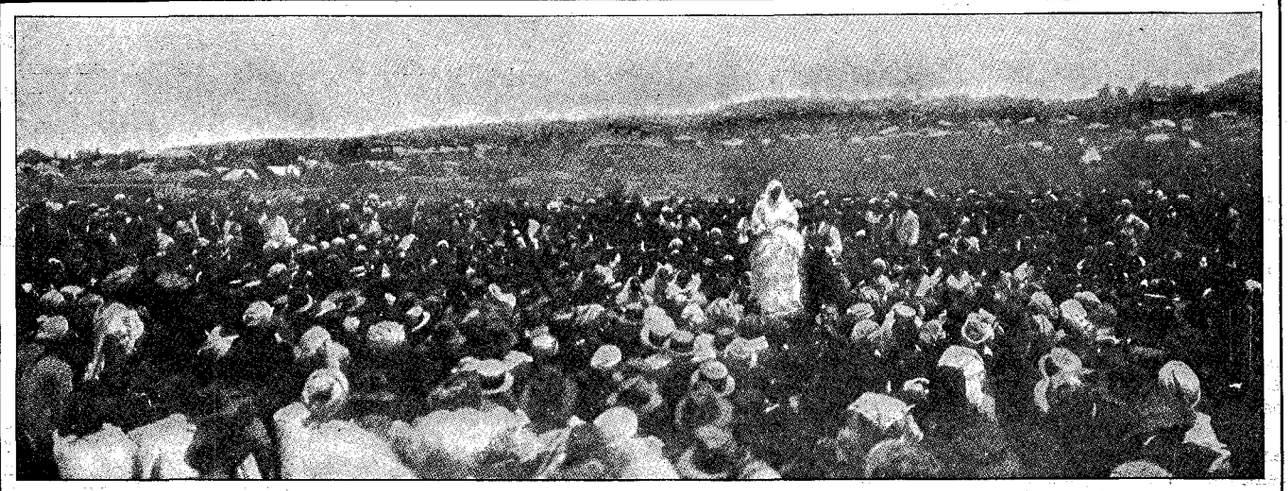

HINDU WOMAN EXHORTING HER COUNTRYMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hindu fury in South Africa has been roused by the decision of the courts there that Mohammedan marriages are illegal. thus placing the wives and children in an unenviable position. This and the "blood-taxes" aiming to drive the Hindus out led to labor-strikes and rioting.

TRYING TO CALM THE HINDUS IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE SOLUTION of the difficulty in South Africa, where the Hindus are being subjected to taxes and discriminations which they believe are intended to drive them out of the country, is now placed in the hands of a commission appointed by the South African Government. This commission is charged with the serious task of allaying anxiety in India as well as redressing the wrongs of the angry and rioting coolies who have done so much to build up the prosperity of Natal. We read in the press that Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, has espoused the cause of the Hindu immigrants in South Africa, an action that has been variously interpreted by the press. The danger to the Empire resulting from the commotion in South Africa and aggravated, as some think, by Lord Hardinge's action, is thus outlined by the London *Evening Standard:*

"South Africa owes a duty to the Empire, and ought to aid us in the task of governing India instead of rendering it more arduous. India is very restless at the present moment. Sedition is still simmering in Bengal, and incendiary tracts and pamphlets are being circulated broadcast. On Tuesday a bomb was thrown at a Mohammedan procession at Midnapur, aimed, it is believed, at a police informer; and the houses in various towns are being placarded with incitements to exterminate the 'white dacoits,' meaning the British.

"In this tense atmosphere the agitators are making vigorous play with the grievances, grossly exaggerated, of the South African Indians. The Union Government, which owes its existence and autonomy to British generosity, ought to do what it can to help the Imperial authorities by removing all just ground for the discontent of its oriental inhabitants."

It is generally allowed that the Indians in South Africa have not been fairly treated, and we read in the Anglo-Indian *Statesman* (Calcutta):

"That the Indians in the Transvaal and Natal have real and substantial grievances is undoubted. It must be remembered that the Indians did not in the first instance thrust themselves upon the people of South Africa. They came by request, and on the understanding, indorsed by the British Government, that if they went to Natal as indentured laborers, they would be allowed, on the completion of their contract, to settle freely in the country. At the time, no one anticipated the growth of the anti-Asiatic feeling which is now conspicuous not only in South Africa, but in Canada, Australia, and the United States. So far as practical politics are concerned, it is immaterial whether this sentiment has any justification. Unreasoning prejudice is, unhappily, often as strong a political force as a reasoned objection.

"The essential fact is that, owing to the competition of Indian traders with Europeans, and similar causes, it became a settled aim of a large party in South Africa to check the immigration of Indians and to get rid of those who had found admission into the country. The leaders of this section have stated with brutal frankness that, while Indians will be received as hewers of wood and drawers of water, they must not be permitted to settle permanently in any part of South Africa. This deliberate policy is the real difficulty of the situation."

As for the commission that is to handle this delicate problem, *The Evening Standard* remarks in another editorial:

"The names are those of capable men; but it seems a pity that there is no representation of Indian interests and sentiments. If an Indian could not be appointed, some distinguished Englishman with knowledge of our Eastern Empire, like Sir Mortimer Durand or Sir Francis Younghusband, might have been asked to serve.

"The terms of reference for the commission are understood to be wide. The whole question of the Natal riots will be discussed, as well as the £3 poll tax and the sentences on the Indian 'passive' (and extremely active) resisters. This is wise. South Africa, as well as India, really needs a settlement of the whole question, and a sound policy for dealing with these inconvenient and unwelcome, and yet necessary, visitors. For tho it does not like the Indians, it cannot, as it happens, do without them; at least, Natal cannot. In that colony the Asiatic is indispensable, and his permanent exclusion would mean disaster to the local industries. There are not enough white people for manual labor; and the natives are irregular and untrustworthy. For the sugar plantations, the railways, the coal mines, and the docks, the coolie laborer is needed. To do without him, or with him, is equally difficult."

The disturbances in South Africa have had a far-reaching effect, and we learn from the London *Statist* that in Bombay the town hall was crowded on the evening before the appointment of the commission "by a great audience, embracing the leaders of every section of the Indian community . . . to express sympathy with the British Indians in South Africa." *The Statist* seems to hope for the best amid rather dark omens:

"We are told in the telegram giving us this information that

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the speeches indicated the imminent danger to the Imperial idea contained in the present situation; the depth of Indian resentment at the sufferings of Indian women and the attack on Indian monogamous marriages; and, lastly, the magnitude of the services which the Viceroy has rendered to India and to the Empire by the espousal of the Indian cause. If, then, the commission so conducts its inquiry as to satisfy opinion everywhere that the truth has been revealed, we may hope that we shall be able to conclude that all is well that ends well."

The London *Times* thinks that Lord Hardinge's action in espousing the Indian's cause in Africa has merely complicated the situation. To quote:

"General Botha has shown himself to be alive to the complicated and delicate Imperial issues which are involved in this question. His task has not been made easier by the attitude of the Viceroy of India, justifiable as that attitude may have been in view of the necessity of allaying public excitement in India itself. Fortunately, responsible public opinion in South Africa appears to have fully recognized the Imperial importance of the matter. This has, no doubt, strengthened the hands of General Botha. In any case, he must be admitted to have displayed a statesmanlike moderation in handling a problem which was complicated both by the necessity of safeguarding the dignity of the Union, and by the certainty that any pronounced tendency on his part to place Imperial before purely South African considerations would be exploited by General Hertzog and other opponents within his own party."

The Hindu view of the case, from their own organ in Natal, was given in our issue for December 20.

THE GERMANS IN MEXICO

IT WAS A SAYING of Bismarck that the Germans always made themselves conspicuous in foreign countries, but Baron Geiser, writing in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), shows that while there is a strong German element in Mexico, they "play no great part in the more important enterprises of Mexico, as the building of railroads, bridges, and other engineering works is altogether done by North Americans, and the English have almost entirely controlled certain important lines of trade and have in their hands the management of two railroads, not to mention the Pearson control of a large petroleum concession." Yet, he adds:

"The Germans are the foremost in a great many retail businesses. While the French monopolize the clothing trade, and with that such industries as perfumery, cosmetics, and jewelry, and the Spanish have the colonial trade and deal with the common necessities of the household life, the Germans are first in ironmongery, in drugs, in chemical stuff, in stationery, in musical literature, in clocks, and in furniture. The Germans are also prominent as promoters of electrical industry, and they lead in the brewery business. There are large German breweries in Monterey, Toluca, and Orizaba, while in the State of Oaxaca half of the coffee crop is in the hands of the Germans. For thirty years the coffee plantations around the little town of Huatusco have been in the hands of the German Ziel family."

The Baron goes on to tell us that the Germans in Mexico number between 5,000 and 6,000, of whom about 3,000 are engaged in actual industrial work. But—

"The number of German victims of the continuing unquiet is very low, thanks to the decisive action and tact of the present Ambassador to the Mexican Republic, Herr von Hentse."

This Ambassador received into his house and sheltered in every possible way his compatriots at a time when the streets of Mexico City echoed with rifle and cannon fire and were strewn with the bodies of the slain. The chief results of the German invasion, we read, are the introduction of German intellectualism into Mexico, and of German medical skill and German physical training.

THE ITALIAN PERIL TO GREECE

THE GALLEY wrecked on the coast of Campania first put it into the mind of Italy to dispute the Greek mastery of the Mediterranean. And now Greece is again talking about the "Italian peril." Greece is threatened by what is styled the "imperialistic policy" of Italy, to quote from the Athenian paper *Hestia*, which bears the significant title of "the hearth." Of course at one time the Greeks claimed that the temple of the hearth at Athens carried the only fire fit to kindle a similar flame in the shrines that their colonists set up on foreign shores—some of them in Sicily and the Italian peninsula. Now they fear that Italy is starting a policy of settling colonies in dangerous proximity to Greece. True, the *Tribuna* (Rome) ridicules their fears and declares that "what the Greek people need just now is self-control and a sensible view of the situation." But the *Hestia* declines to be lulled into a false sense of security, and warns its people that Italy has an eye on the Ægean Islands, Asia Minor, the shores of Epirus, and Albania. This Greek writer goes on to say that there is an upheaval in the general population of Italy, quite independent of the Government, and that the people, apart from the ambition of any rulers, are desirous of relief and a change. To quote further:

"The density of the population and the indigence of the lower classes have created in Italy a feeling that territorial expansion is necessary. The disastrous campaign in Abyssinia and the designs of Italy on Albania and the coasts of Epirus, which had such great influence in the affairs of the Balkan dispute, originated in this necessity. The conquest of Tripoli was prompted by the same reason, and the occupation of an African province presented to Italy the opportunity of consolidating itself in the eastern Mediterranean, and in this way strengthening both its naval supremacy and its colonial policy. From that moment Italy has placed itself in opposition to Hellenism. The feelings on both sides are of no political importance, but actually there are at stake inexorable requirements, and the struggle for the various interests is based upon natural and implacable laws. If we must look facts squarely in the face we do not hesitate to recognize the Italian peril, which has become palpable and evident since our recent rise in power, and against which we must struggle with might and main."

The development of Greece is, however, hailed by the *Tribuna*, the organ of the Italian Government, as something on which the world is to be congratulated. While speaking about Hellenism as it existed in former times as meaning a predominance of an Eastern Roman Empire whose center was Byzantium or Constantinople, this paper remarks that the Hellenism of the present day must have a different import, and we read:

"Such Hellenism, far from the dreams of childish hyperbole, really tends to the progressive development of Greece as far as it can be practically accomplished; to the greater advancement of her industries, of her commerce, of her ship-building, to the restoration and diffusion of a Greek civilization and culture not unworthy of her immense and remote traditions, and also to the creation of a military and naval power of an international prestige duly proportionate to her means, to her geographical extension, and to her population. At the present moment such Hellenism, which might claim the title of 'Hellenism in earnest,' would, of course, commit a grave error in looking upon Italy as nothing but a possible enemy. . . . . .

"As a matter of fact, while Italy rejoices in the successes of Greece, Greece, too, should find that her main interest lies in the utmost growth of Italian power, and should seek to live in the most loyal and friendly relations with Italy. Greece ought to be gratified by the growth of Italian power, because the more the greater Powers of the Mediterranean tend toward a balance and a compromise among themselves, so much more will the lesser Powers, especially Greece, who have no future except upon the sea, enjoy that peace which gives the assurance of their national independence and their native liberty of self-development and prosperity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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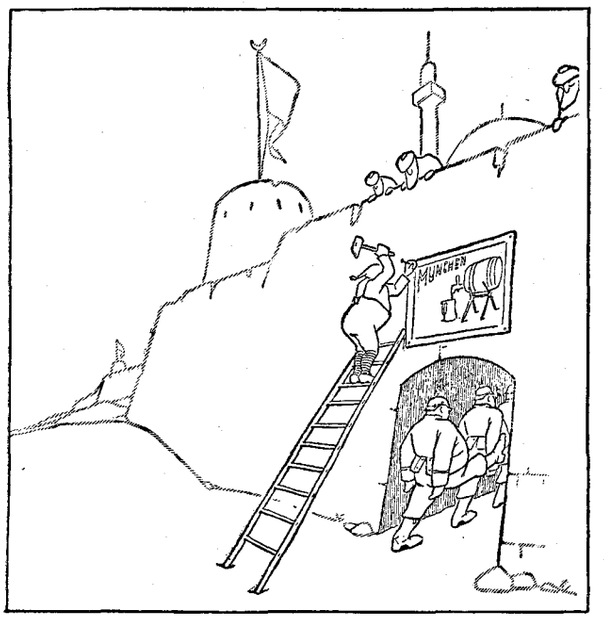
GERMANIZING THE TURKISH ARMY

THE DEFEATS of the German-trained Turkish Army in the late war evidently have not shaken the faith of the Turks in the excellence of the Kaiser's military system. According to newspaper reports, a commission, consisting of forty-two German generals and other officers has been appointed, at the request of the Ottoman Government, to take charge of the Constantinople troops, and complete the difficult task of reorganizing the Turkish Army. But what to others may appear to be a plain case of hiring instructors to teach them the science of warfare, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) regards in an entirely different light. It says:

"By the incomprehensible blindness of Turkey's leaders, or by some well-considered plan, the command over the Constantinople garrison is entrusted to a number of German generals



THE CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

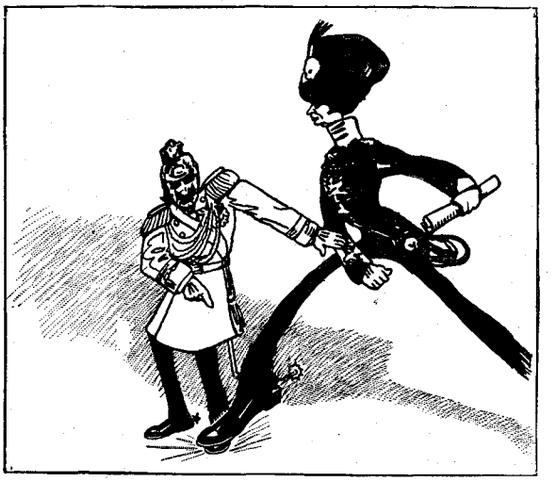
and officers. The real authority over the Empire of the Osmanlis is thus transferred to German hands. A new era of Turkish history begins. . . . . .

"European diplomacy has accepted the change with remarkable unconcern. They got excited, disputed, risked complications, over some Kavala or Albanian frontiers. They were ready for an armed conflict over such an insignificant matter as the fate of the sanjak of Novi-Bazar. But when Europe is confronted with a decision which is pregnant with incalculable consequences, she makes it appear that she does not see anything. The European diplomats turn their eyes away or make believe they do not see Constantinople when, from the capital of an independent empire, it turns into a political suburb of Potsdam.

"The formal sovereign authority over the Ottoman Empire belongs to the Padishah, Calif, Sultan — you may call what you will the prisoner of the Stamboul palaces. But the actual power in that kingdom is in the hands of the Army—more exactly, in the hands of the commandant of the Constantinople corps. Now the commandant will be a German Lieutenant-General. He will appoint German generals at the head of divisions and brigades. The regimental commanders will be German colonels. . . . The whole Constantinople garrison will thus be turned into a regular part of the German Army.

"'What an exaggeration!' the diplomats will say to us. 'The Germans will be only the commanders, but the soldiers of the Constantinople garrison will be recruited, not in Pomerania, but in Anatolia. The Constantinople garrison will remain Turkish, and not at all German.'

"They have already made such retorts. They are of no value. The soldiers are the body of the Army, but its soul is the commanding element. Christian armies fight with Christian or non-Christian as they are ordered. The Poles who were a part of the Prussian Army during the war with Austria-Hungary fired at the Poles in the Austrian Army as readily as at the Germans. The English are in possession of India because the native Mussulman regiments are under the command of

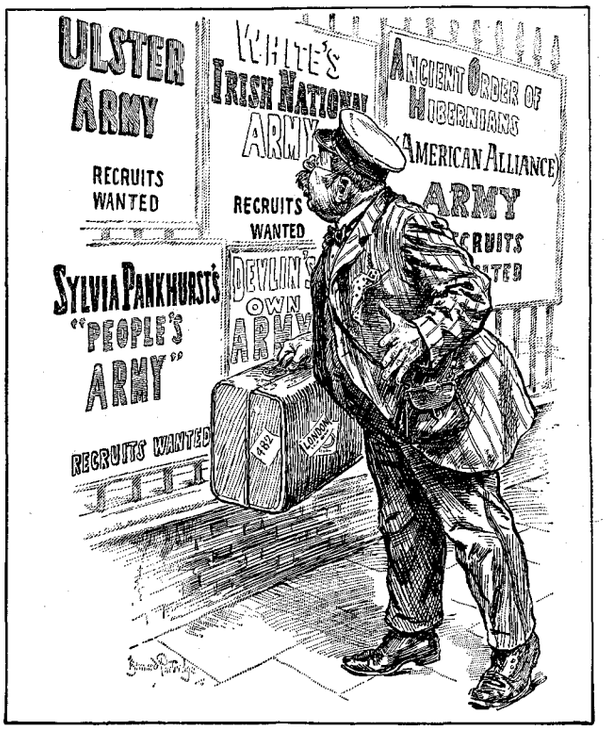


THE OBSTREPEROUS CROWN PRINCE.

WILLIAM—"It's all right, son, to tread in my footsteps, but not till I have left them." —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

English officers. . . . Just as England dominates India by having organized native troops under the command of English officers and generals, so will Germany dominate Turkey by putting at the head of the native Army German officers and generals.

"It is hardly necessary to prove our statement by more elaborate processes of reasoning. The Turkish regiments under the command of German officers will perform in Turkey the same service as the native Indian regiments under the command of the English officers in India. Turkey becomes a formal colony of Germany; the Turkish Army is being made an auxiliary corps



A NATION OF FIRE-EATERS.

PEACEFUL TEUTON—"Himmel! The English have all those armies! And the Fatherland has only one!"

—*Punch* (London).

of the German Army. No matter how weak the Turkish Empire is, it was, nevertheless, until recent days an independent State. Now by a quiet diplomatic turn it is made an Imperial province of Germany. The German Lieutenant-General, the

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chief of the Constantinople garrison, becomes the *de facto* Padishah of Turkey, tho without a title.

"In 1878 the Russian Army stood at Constantinople's gates. English diplomacy then sent into the Sea of Marmora a squadron of battle-ships. They threatened us with war if we occupied Constantinople. Now Constantinople is openly taken, not by the Russian, but by the German Army. Our former enemies and present friends now manifest rare coolness. They do not notice somehow that a portion of the guard at the Brandenburg gates in Berlin is transferred to the gates of the Porte on the Bosporus.

"Is it desirable that our 'traditional friend' should extend his Russian frontiers to the Black Sea coast? Is it to our advantage that he should convert his former diplomatic influence on the Bosporus into *de facto* rule over the Straits? Is there no danger when the Turkish Army becomes a special colonial corps of the German Army? It is hardly necessary to answer these questions. It is sufficient to ask them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPAIN'S PLAN FOR LATIN AMERICA

INSTEAD of welcoming our benevolent intentions, most of the Latin-American press are alarmed at our President's extension of the Monroe Doctrine and tremble at the suspicion of North American interference in their affairs. The whole press, from the great *Prensa* of Argentina to the smallest sheet in Mexico, raises its voice in indignant and passionate clamor, echoing the pleas made by Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale, and by Major Cassius E. Gillette, U. S. A. They approve the words of this retired soldier, that when Latin America realizes what President Wilson has done to Mexico under his unwarranted extension of the Monroe Doctrine, some of their artists will paint the Bird of Freedom, not as an American eagle protecting a brood of young republics, but as a huge black buzzard, standing on Panama, with the tip of one wing over Sonora and the other over Tierra del Fuego, with every feather dripping beautiful words and crude petroleum. Upon our examination of the South American papers we discover that this has already become the conviction of Latin-American publicists. But what is to be the remedy? If a remedy is needed, if these suspicions are well grounded, we find that Vicente Gay, a professor in the ancient university of Valladolid and a most learned scholar in the history and politics of Latin America, prescribes what he considers to be the best method by which Latin America is to preserve its integrity and independence. He writes in the *España Moderna* (Madrid) a long and earnest article in which he treats, first of all, of what he calls the "violent policy of the United States against Latin America. He declares that this policy "has called out a cry of indignation in Spanish America which threatens to spread to the European continent." He reviews the policy of the "Yankee Presidents" from Monroe to Wilson and discusses what he styles the mingled financial and political motives of North American statesmen. It would be too long for us to state here what he culls from such papers as the *Revista Positiva* (Mexico City), and *Revista de Mejico* (Mexico City), but we can put his whole verdict on our policy in a nutshell by quoting his remark that "The action of the Republic of the North is, as I have no hesitation in declaring, a proceeding of moral decadence based on the very lowest motives of greed."

In view of this terrible danger his plan is to meet Yankee aggression by Latin-American combinations for defense. He writes:

"We preach with all the force which we possess a Latin-American confraternity with the end of forming three great confederations in the following manner:

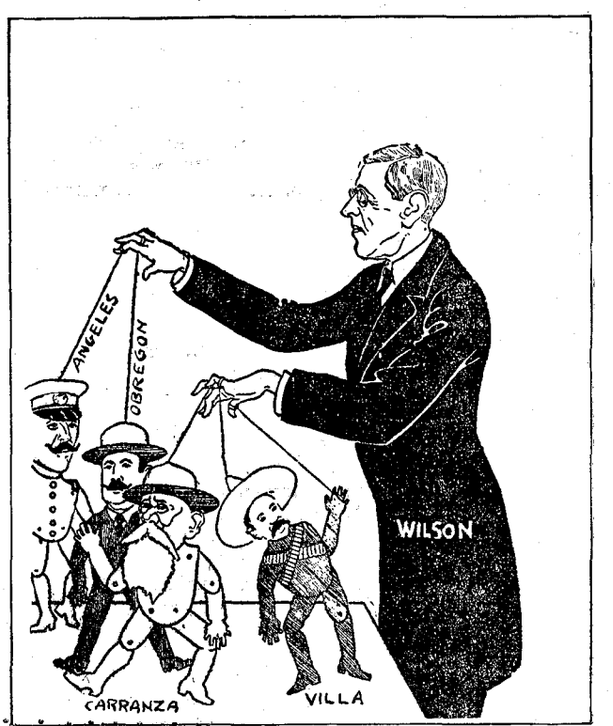
"Confederation of the United States of Central America, consisting of Mexico, Gautemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama.

"Confederation of the United States of Colombia, consisting of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

"Confederation of the United States of the South, consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile.

"The confederations should not unite themselves under a sole center of government, but each of them must maintain its independence. Nevertheless, they will be morally united and form a defensive alliance in order to exercise a moral and material force, so that the three great confederations indicated will be able to combine in a defensive alliance and in case of necessity may impose their own will on outsiders and escape being crusht in the disputes occasioned by international intrigues."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCLE SAM—"Too bad I haven't another hand to catch the girl."
—*El Independiente* (Mexico City).



THE MAN WHO PULLS THE STRINGS.
—*El Independiente* (Mexico City).

CANDID VIEWS FROM MEXICO.

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AMERICA TO BE A DESERT

THE "GREAT AMERICAN DESERT" has disappeared from the maps nowadays, altho there is plenty of it in evidence to the tourist who views the continent from a car window. Most of us have a vague idea that, with the adoption of extensive schemes of irrigation, the desert areas are soon to vanish. The assertion that, on the contrary, practically the whole United States may become a desert within fifty years will therefore come as something of a shock, whether we can make up our minds to believe it literally or not. This assertion is made by Samuel Wesley Long in an interview printed in the Wilmington (Del.) *Morning News*. Mr. Long, we are told, has been investigating the lowering of "ground water" throughout the country and is about to issue a book on the subject. He says:

"While this imminent peril transcends in importance all other public questions, scarcely a handful of the people are aware of the danger that threatens their food supply. Here and there, like 'a voice crying in the wilderness,' is warning being given against a condition which as 'a thief in the night' is robbing millions of acres of productivity and will eventually leave them barren and sterile.

"Our proud boast that we can feed the world will seem like the veriest mockery when, within a comparatively few years, we shall look to the world to feed us, or, failing in this, starve.

"Economists seeking a solution of the high cost of living and other problems have overlooked the principal cause of these conditions, and have been treating symptoms with economic treatment when the disease is physical. Millions of dollars have been appropriated by Congress to irrigate comparatively small areas of land, other millions are being spent to reclaim swamps, prevent floods with engineering projects, and to dredge streams, but in the matter of the most vital issue National and State Governments have done nothing and are doing nothing; again symptoms are being treated, while the actual cause remains unremedied. . . . . .

"Supplementing the appalling loss of production of foodstuffs, floods are rapidly increasing in frequency and destructiveness, and these rushes of water will, even more quickly than the failure of the productivity of the soil, render vast areas dangerous to enterprise and human habitation; not only will the source of national wealth—the farm—become uninhabitable, but cities which this wealth has made will be laid waste.

"Scientific farming has, in a measure, delayed the evil day, but the most advanced of present farming methods can but little longer avail.

"Taking the United States as a whole, the limit of production, aside from that resulting from virgin land put under tillage or irrigated soil, has been reached, and from now on deterioration will be steady and rapid with consequent advance of prices, except as this advance may be offset by importation under favorable tariff schedules.

"Recent importations of grain from Argentina, beef from South American ranges and Australia, and butter and eggs from Siberia should claim our attention not as the results of a lowered duty, but as danger-signals indicating the decline of our ability not alone to feed the world, but the comparatively few that make up our own population.

"Eventually, we shall resort to horse-flesh and goat-meat as partial and temporary solutions of the meat problem, but these sources of supply must soon become exhausted for the same reason that beef and other meats of common consumption are becoming more and more scarce—lack of production of grass and grain for the feeding of the animals.

"I have no desire to assume the rôle of a calamity-howler and would have it clearly understood that the statements made and subsequent ones are predicated on the premise that avarice, ignorance, and apathy will permit present conditions to continue and intensify."

The trouble, Mr. Long goes on to say, is due to no fault in nature, but was man-made and must be remedied by man; it had its origin with the thoughtlessness and crude farming methods of the earliest settlers and has reached its present critical stage through a continuance of those methods and the exploitation of our forests. Readers of Jack London's last book, "The Valley of the Moon," will recollect that this exhaustion of the land by its earliest tillers is insisted on by the writer throughout as a cause of their displacement by more skilful foreign cultivators. Resuming the quotation of Mr. Long's warning:

"To be explicit, the source of danger is a lack of ground water due to a defect in the circulatory system, an apparently natural fault, but in reality an unnatural condition caused, in great part, by deforestation with careless cultivation of the land as a contributing factor.

"The circulation of water begins with evaporation from the oceans and lakes, in the form of vapor. This water floats over the land until precipitated as rain, snow, or dew.

"Where the soil and subsoil are of a proper degree of porosity and there are well-proportioned areas of wooded land, this water, except that absorbed by growing plants, is returned to its sources largely through seepage to surface or subterranean streams emptying into the oceans and lakes. Under these normal conditions, the steady and uniform flow of streams and springs and the dependability of wells are insured.

"To maintain the balance between too much water during one part of the year and too little water during the other, it is estimated that from one-fifth to one-third of the United States should be covered by forests, but statistics show that the proportion of wooded land is dangerously below this requirement.

"Slipshod tillage of the soil has done its part to bring about menacing conditions; simply the top soil to the depth of the average plow cut—six to eight inches—has been worked for generations, thereby forming a plow-sole which not only prevents rain- and snow-water sinking into the earth, but also impedes the flow of ground water upward by capillarity. Down below this veritable film of top soil lies a stratum of subsoil of varying thickness up to eighteen feet, rich in elements of plant food which could be rendered available by deep cultivation. Where plow-sole or hard-pan exists, the evaporation of light precipitation is rapid, while during extended periods of rainfall or heavy rains the top soil is eroded and with it the fertilizer which may have been placed on the land is carried into the swollen streams. In time of drought, land of this character becomes, in effect, desert.

"The part forests play in the conservation of water is the protection of rain-water from too rapid evaporation and of snow from too rapid melting. The ground is also protected from being dried by the sun or wind with the result that the earth remains moist and porous and permits the rain or water from snow to gradually sink in and seep through the subsoil of adjacent fields, thereby creating a water reserve to be drawn upon in times of lack of rainfall.

"Water reaching plants from the subsoil has greater value than that absorbed from the top soil, for in the process of percolation and underground flow and its course upward through capillary attraction, the water dissolves mineral particles and organic materials in the subsoil, forming ground fluid upon which plant life is largely dependent."

That the ground-water level of the United States has lowered nearly to the danger-point is shown by data collected by the late Dr. W J McGee for the Department of Agriculture. Reports from 30,000 sources covering practically every county in the country show that "the rate of change varies from region to region and State to State, ranging from a slight rise in irrigated districts to a lowering of about 3.5 feet per decade. In the thirty-one States covering the half of the country best adapted by natural conditions to feeding and clothing a great

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people, the average lowering since settlement would appear to be no less than nine feet, *i.e.*, from well within to about the limit of capillary reach from the surface." The writer proceeds to suggest these remedies:

"In face of these facts, can it be questioned that the matter of ground water is of more vital importance than the tariff, the currency, or any other issue of the day? Does this condition not demand immediate and heroic treatment, even tho it be as drastic as the laws of Germany and Japan, which require that a legal permit must be secured before a tree can be removed or destroyed, and that provision be made for the planting of one or more trees to take the place of the one taken out? Certainly *no man has a moral right to do that which is detrimental to the* interests of the people in general. Why, therefore, should he have the legal right? The navigable streams of the United States are under the jurisdiction of the National Government. Why should not this control extend to the supervision of the forests

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement," New York

A CAGE THAT RESTORES LIFE

After the bird has done its part in mine rescue. The cage is of special construction, the handle containing oxygen. After the canary-bird is asphyxiated the oxygen is released, when the bird revives.

that form the watersheds when it is these trees which, in great degree, determine the continuance and uniformity of the flow of the streams?

"Why should the Government not have control over the underground-water flow when conditions of agriculture in one State may depend upon conditions in another State which make for or interfere with the supply of ground water?

"Reforestation according to a scientific plan and on a broad scale throughout the United States, under Government supervision, offers the one means to effectively remedy the part of the circulatory defect caused by the wholesale and wanton destruction of wooded sections.

"The matter of restoring natural soil and subsoil conditions, resulting from improper farming, is largely one for the individual landowner to handle in self-defense, if no higher motive impels him to act. The construction of ponds to store rain-water, deep plowing, and the use of dynamite to loosen the subsoil, each has its part in the reclamation of our farm lands."

BIRDS TO AID MINE RESCUE

THE ENUMERATION of canary-birds among the necessary implements of the miner might cause surprize, but these pets are life-savers of the first order when their services are properly utilized. It has been found that small animals, such as birds or mice, are more sensitive than men to the action of poisonous gases. Advantage has been taken of this fact to use it in warning mine-workers and rescuers of the presence of such gases. Recent tests bearing on this use of birds and animals are described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, December 20), by George A. Burrell and Frank M. Seibert. It must be remembered, says the editor of this paper in introducing the article, that many mines extend for three miles or more, and bad air in one part of the mine does not necessarily affect the remote parts. In carrying on rescue work it is customary for volunteers without helmets to go as far as they can with safety, and to aid the helmet men by taking in charge the members of the rescued party, as they are brought out. The volunteers carry canaries with them, and if the birds show distress, they retreat to a safer base. The birds are easily revived by oxygen carried in the handle of the cage. No objections have been raised by those friends of dumb animals whose voices are often heard opposing such experiments. In this case the value to human life is unquestioned. To quote Messrs Burrell and Seibert:

"The usefulness of small animals in detecting vitiated air in mines is well established. The United States Bureau of Mines has experimented with most of the more common small animals, such as canaries, guinea-pigs, rabbits, chickens, dogs, mice, and pigeons, and finds that canaries or mice are the most suitable for the work. This finding is in accord with the observations of J. S. Haldane, who states that the time required for symptoms of carbon-monoxid poisoning to appear (or disappear) is proportional to the respiratory exchange per unit of body weight. The bureau finds canaries to be the most sensitive. They were used in England before their acceptance in this country; presumably in places on the Continent also. Their usefulness in husbanding the resources of breathing apparatus is of great importance.

"An additional reason for the use of canaries lies in the fact that they are generally easily obtainable, and become pets of the men who have them. If handled intelligently in rescue operations, they seldom die as a result of their exposure to carbon monoxid.

"Canaries, mice, and guinea-pigs were repeatedly exposed to carbon monoxid under different conditions. In some experiments they were exposed to atmospheres that distress them in about two minutes. In the case of canaries 0.25 per cent. was used in some experiments, and the animals were exposed seven to ten successive times. For instance, the animal was exposed to collapse, and then, when it had apparently recovered (seven to twelve minutes), it was exposed again and again, the object being to see if, after many exposures to a certain percentage of the gas, they would upon subsequent exposures show distress in a greater length of time, *i.e.*, become more or less acclimatized to the gas. No acclimatization effect was noticed. The same experiment was performed with mice and guinea-pigs with the same result. Different percentages than 0.25 per cent. were also used in the case of both canaries and mice. The experiments were also carried further to the extent that the same animals that had been exposed several times on one day were exposed several times the next day and on successive days. . . . . .

"The Bureau has performed many experiments in order to draw some conclusions regarding the effect on different animals of the same species of a given proportion of carbon monoxid. It was found that in general a given proportion of carbon monoxid affected different animals of the same species in about the same length of time, at least as far as the application of the results to the practical use of the animals in mines is concerned, but that once in a while an animal might behave in a markedly different manner from what is expected. This is truer of mice than of canaries, yet even in the case of the latter several of them should be taken with an exploration party in order to prevent any possible errors."

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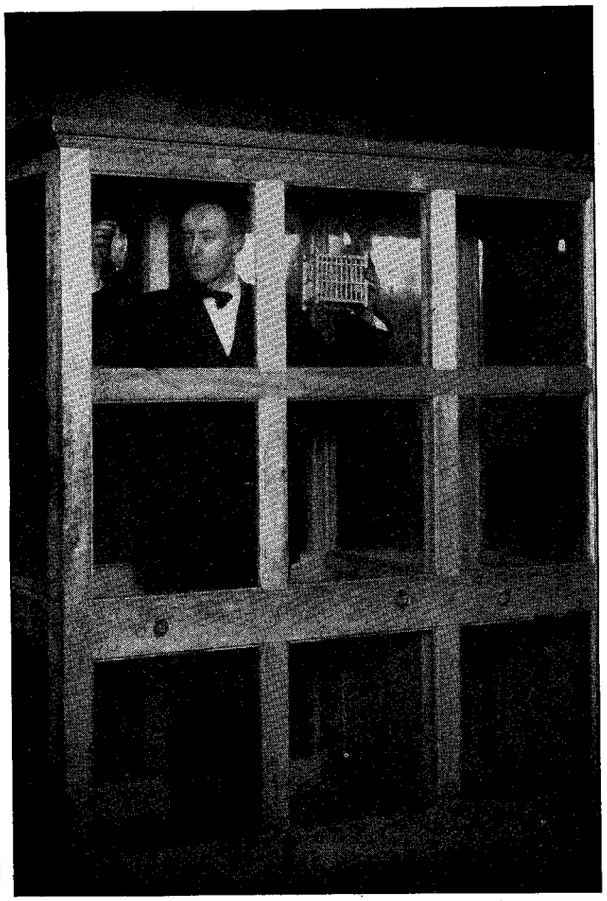

A DEMONSTRATION BEFORE 20,000 MINERS.

There was 0.25 per cent. of CO in the cage, and the man remained there eight minutes after the bird lost consciousness.

A SCENE AT AN ACTUAL MINE DISASTER.

Volunteers waiting for helmet men to bring injured to this safety base. Miners feel secure as long as the bird remains on its perch.

BIRDS TO AID MINE RESCUE—DEMONSTRATION AND ACTUALITY.

DRIED VEGETABLES AND GRAIN

WHILE DRIED FRUITS have long been familiar articles of food, the process is now applied with success, especially in Germany, to such fresh vegetables as potatoes, beets, and green peas, and to grain of all kinds. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 15) attributes the great popularity of dried vegetables in Germany to the size of the urban population there, to the high price of meat, which makes it pay to feed stock with forage of this kind, to the moisture of the climate, which interferes with keeping the crop in its fresh state, and to the existence of great stretches of sandy soil, where sufficient roots may be grown in one spot to supply a factory. Some of the products described below may sometime prove profitable here, where the growth of the canning and cold-storage industries was undreamed a few years ago. Says this writer in substance:

"The area devoted to potato-culture in Germany reaches 8,000,000 acres, or 12 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The product is 50 million tons, of which 14 millions serve as human food, 18 as fodder, 5 millions for industrial uses, and 7 millions as seed. More than 500,000 tons are now dried in 426 factories.

"Two systems are in use, that of cylinders and that of drums. The first, which is most in use, employs two hollow rotating cylinders, heated within by steam at five to six atmospheres' pressure. Boiled potatoes are rolled between these cylinders, turning at the rate of six revolutions per minute, and instantly dried by adherence of the pulp to the cylinder. A sort of potato-paper is thus formed.

"The drum systems require that the potatoes shall be first cut into slices; the drying is effected with hot air.

"Dried potatoes are used in distilleries and in manufactories of lactic acid or instead of corn-meal in making pastry and bread, in the preparation of the dried soups now so widely used, etc. The larger part, however, is devoted to the feeding of animals. In a recent article the value of dried potatoes is compared with that of the fresh tubers with this result: When the fresh ones are worth 36 cents per hundredweight, the dry ones are worth $4.

"In Germany 1,200,000 acres are devoted to beet-culture, and 22,000 pounds of leaves are grown to the acre. About two-thirds are used in ensilage, and part of this is spoiled by fermentation. To avoid this loss, they are now dried as soon as cut, and there is thus obtained a green, tender, elastic product with a starchy content of 35 to 38 per cent.

"About a ton of fresh leaves is required to make 200 pounds of the dry. The cost is about 40 cents a hundredweight, and the nutritive value is that of meadow hay worth 60 cents. Unfortunately milch cows do not like this kind of forage.

"The number of factories for drying beet-root is increasing daily in Germany. The dried roots are in such favor, it appears, that their price (86 cents a hundredweight) exceeds their nutritive value compared to that of current products.

"In France, the roots are dried by two processes due to Messrs. Lafeuille and Huillard. In the former the product circulates almost horizontally; in the second it descends vertically. According to Malpeaux, the drying costs at most $2.40 per ton of fresh beet. The reduction is a little more than three-quarters. Stables and dairies profit by this food, whose total nutritive value approaches that of the cereals—oats in particular. It brings $2.80 to $4 per hundredweight.

"The Germans also dry beer-yeast, used as a nitrogenized food for swine and sheep, and dry potato-tops, peas, and grains. It seems to us that they are proceeding somewhat too fast in their industrialization of agriculture. With us [the French] a small number of factories is enough to furnish products intended to supply variety in the food of men and animals in cities and also to provide for exceptional years. The short duration of the season for drying constitutes the chief obstacle. On the other hand, beets well packed in a silo will last until May."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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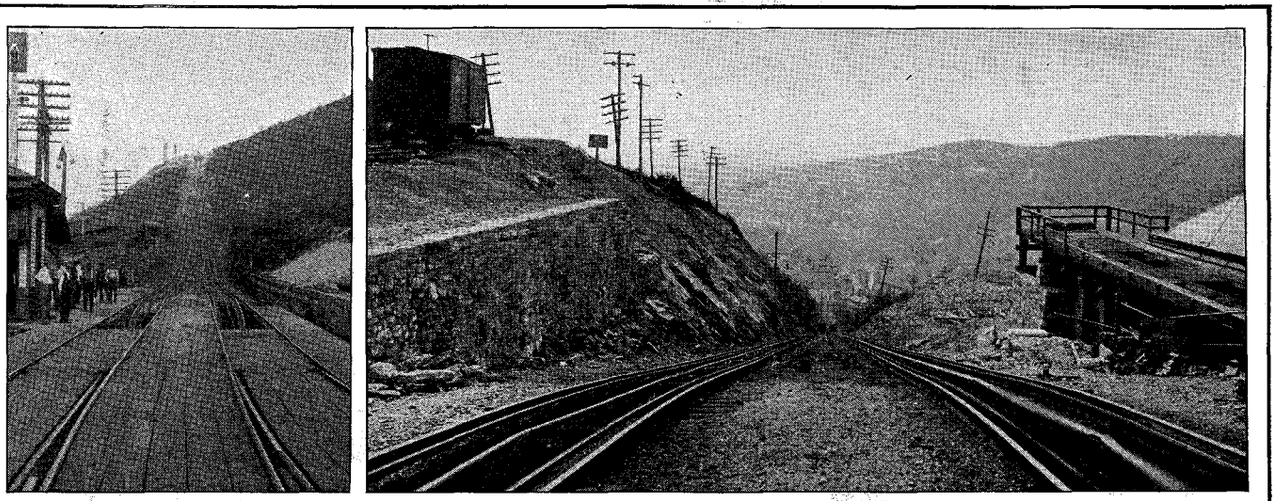

Illustrations by courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

LOOKING UP THE PLANE FROM THE FOOT. VIEW FROM HEAD OF PLANE, SHOWING TRAINS PASSING NEAR CENTER.

THE TRAIN GOING DOWN PULLS THE OTHER UP. INCLINED PLANE AT MAHANOY.

A REMARKABLE RAILWAY SURVIVAL

INCLINED PLANES, over which trains were hauled by cables, were a familiar feature in the earlier railroads, but they have been generally discontinued, and are commonly looked upon as old-fashioned. This being the case, it is an interesting fact that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, after a careful engineering investigation, has chosen to rebuild its plane at Mahanoy, Pa., with increased capacity, rather than to abandon it. In commenting on this, *Engineering News* (New York, December 18), which calls it "a remarkable survival," notes that the old planes were given up, not so much because they were inefficient from an engineering standpoint as because they had been built on a small scale and could not handle the increased volume of traffic. The fact that there is still a place in railway operation where the inclined plane can show an economic advantage over the locomotive, the writer thinks, is a fact well worth recording. He writes:

"We recall only two instances in railway-construction work during the past twenty years where the inclined plane has been introduced. One of these is the railway line, which was built a number of years ago under the auspices of the British Government, extending from the east coast of Africa inland to the central African lakes. Across the course of this railway there runs a precipitous escarpment, 1,000 feet or more in height, as we recall, the result probably of some ancient geologic fault. The escarpment extends so far north and south and is so steep that it was found impracticable to make a detour around it or to pursue a zigzag course up its face, at least in the original construction. An inclined plane was, therefore, introduced to haul trains by cable up the escarpment; and this, so far as we are aware, is still in use.

"The other plane is of more recent construction and is located in the Cuban ore fields. Its use in connection with ore traffic is much more similar to the conditions existing at Mahanoy than is the case with the African line."

It would be interesting, *The News* thinks, to inquire whether at other places in the United States an inclined plane might be used instead of the locomotive as a regular system of operation. From the point of view of the operating department the advantages of the locomotive are obvious, but there are numerous offsetting disadvantages which are perhaps not fully realized. To quote the conclusion:

"Taking the Mahanoy Plane, for example, it will be noted that the weight of the descending train is utilized to help haul up the trains which are pulled up the plane. If the same elevation were to be surmounted by locomotives running over a long-developed line, the entire weight of the train would have to be lifted to the summit, and, in addition to that, the weight of the heavy locomotives required to pull the train up the hill.

"Such steep-grade locomotive work is often very wasteful of fuel, as one can realize who watches a heavy freight-train being slowly hauled up a steep grade with the locomotives working at a long cut-off, discharging high-pressure steam out of the smoke-stack and sending a large part of the fuel cast into the fire-box out of the stack unconsumed. In running down such a long, steep grade, moreover, there is a very large wear and tear on the car-wheels and brake-shoes, and accidents due to runaways on such grades are by no means infrequent.

"Of course, it may be said that the handling of trains on steep planes by cables involves elements of risk; but the history of the Mahanoy Plane operation through a long period of years has shown that with proper supervision and management the accident ratio can be reduced to almost an insignificant amount."

IS THE SUN WASTING AWAY?

NOT LONG AGO, astronomers were worrying because the sun was shrinking, owing to its loss of heat. The process is too slow to be visible, but most students of the subject believe that it must exist. Equally invisible is a process of exhaustion due to radiation, announced by Bosler, a French astronomer. The theory as explained in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 27) will doubtless meet with criticism, but it is of interest:

"Every form of energy radiates; sound, heat, light, electric waves, exert pressure on the bodies that they strike; this fact physicists have verified by delicate laboratory experiments; we have also an illustration of it on a huge scale in the tails of comets, formed by the repulsive action of the sun's light. Energy is thus endowed with inertia; it gives an impulse to bodies that arrest it, just as a shot does when it strikes an armor-plate. Inertia, a characteristic of matter, belongs also to radiant energy. There is thus no essential difference between what we call matter and what we designate by the name of energy. Besides, matter, according to recent theories, is made up of systems of electrons in motion; and the electron itself is only the elementary particle of electric energy.

"The consequence is that every loss of energy is equivalent to a loss of mass, that is to say, of matter. A body that radiates energy dissipates its mass.

"J. Bosler, astronomer at the Observatory of Meudon, has applied these considerations to the case of the sun. He starts with a formula that indicates that a body when it radiates a quantity of energy loses a portion of its mass proportional to the lost energy divided by the square of the velocity of light.

"The author finds that the sun loses annually by radiation a mass such that . . . in thirty millions of years it would equal the mass of the earth. . . . . .

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"If the mass of the sun is diminishing, its attractive force is becoming correspondingly weaker; the earth, less powerfully attracted by it, must fall more slowly from aphelion to perihelion and rise less quickly from perihelion to aphelion: the duration of this double movement, that is to say, the astronomic year, would be augmented by six seconds in each million years.

"Enormous tho these figures are, the dissipation of the solar mass is too slow to be shown by actual observation; astronomers should have methods about 40,000 more sensitive than they possess, to reveal the effect that Bosler notes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALCOHOL NOT A STIMULANT

MOST PERSONS would say, offhand, that whatever else alcohol may be, it is certainly a stimulant, and that the trouble with it is that it stimulates too much. On the contrary, Dr. Emil Kraepelin, professor of mental diseases in the University of Munich, is said to have demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic first, last, and always; that the stimulation is merely imaginary; and that one does less and poorer work under its influence, altho, curiously enough, he thinks he is turning out more and better work than usual. Kraepelin and his coworkers also assert that it is not the fourth or fifth drink that intoxicates: it is the sum of the first, second, and third. On direct evidence and supporting testimony they have made out a strong case against alcohol. A man is "drunk," or under the influence of liquor to a demonstrable degree, says Dr. Kraepelin, when his muscular or mental speed or endurance limits have suffered a diminution as a result of his having imbibed. This condition may be clearly shown by mechanical devices of the laboratory, whose testimony is final, no matter what the man himself has to say about it. There is no appeal from their decision. Some of Dr. Kraepelin's tests are thus described in *The Associated Sunday Magazines* by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers. He writes:

"A group of men—who were kept in ignorance of the real nature of the tests, who understood only that they were expected to persist to the limit of their endurance—was capable of a definite average quantity of work. This average was determined with almost mathematical certainty by experiments made dozens of times, under absolutely similar conditions as regarded time of day, food, exercise, and surroundings.

"A good index of the degree of a man's capability for work is the weight he can continue to lift with the index-finger of his right hand. So the ergograph, a celebrated laboratory device invented by Prof. Angelo Mosso, was brought into requisition. In manipulating this the fingers were clinched round a wooden peg—all but the index-finger—the arm held immovable by being clamped to the arm of a chair. A weight of several kilograms, suspended by a small rope that passed over a pulley, was raised and lowered until the subjects were forced to desist from exhaustion. This process was repeated twelve times, with rests of a minute intervening—like the rounds in a boxing contest. Each pull was automatically recorded by a pencil on a strip of paper, registered by a line. The sum of the lengths of all the lines was translated into 'meter-kilograms,' which meant the work accomplished in raising one kilogram one meter against the pull of gravity.

"These experiments were made ten times a day, and the total average for each man calculated for a number of days, under conditions of absolute abstention from drink. Then the men were given the alcoholic equivalent of a 'good glass' of Bordeaux wine after each meal, and the experiments repeated. The consequences were a diminution in the subjects' ability to withstand the fatigue of weight-lifting, amounting to an average of from 7 6/10 to 8 per cent. These experiments were repeated hundreds of times by scientists in various parts of Europe, and always with similar results. In every instance a definite, measurable loss in muscular efficiency was demonstrated.

"Having shown these effects on resistance to fatigue, the learned professors advanced to the consideration of principles involving combined muscular and mental processes. The 'writing balance,' invented by Professor Kraepelin, was subpenaed as chief witness in this case. This ingenious contrivance had attached to it a fifth-second chronometer, which automatically registered time on a rotating drum covered with carbon paper. On the record obtained in this manner the time required in writing a set of characters can be computed with an error of less than one two-hundredth of a second. The unit of time in which the trials were based was called a 'zeta,' and corresponded to one one-hundredth of a second.

"The daily exercises began at 8 A.M. The subject's hand was connected with the apparatus, and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, were written twice with pencil at top speed. Then the sequence reversed—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, etc.—was twice written; then the German letters 'inm,' also twice. These were repeated ten times, and the total average time consumed by each man was measured. Then he received his allotment of wine, as with the ergograph experiments.

"After five minutes they resumed their writing, carrying out their appointed task in scribbling as before—and proved that, while the spirit was willing, the flesh, and its controlling nerve pulses, was weakened; for they had, every man of them, measurably slowed up. The degree of retardation, after writing 1 to 10 under the influence of the small amount of alcohol administered (about what the ordinary drinker would take with his dinner), amounted to 5 6/10 per cent. In writing 10 to 1 the retardation was greater, amounting to 7 per cent. This was accounted for by the increasing complexity of the stunt, it being a more novel combination than the straight progression of numbers. With the 'inm' the deviation from normal was even more apparent, averaging 7 3/10 per cent. Again and again these same general results were secured; tho new crews were used for each demonstration.

"Similar results followed in the coordination tests, where the subject was required to 'snap down' a telegraphic switch at the unexpected flash of a light or sound of a gong, the time elapsing between flashing the light or striking the gong and closing the switch being measured by the 'zeta' chronometer. In every case the rapidity of the coordinating responses was decreased from 6 to 8 3/10 per cent.

"Next, a number of accountants of all grades were selected, and their average ability to add one-figure columns was estimated for one week. They were then given daily, in divided doses, the equivalent of three and a half cups of claret. A marked and progressive diminution in their output was noticed, beginning with 3 1/10 per cent. the first day. After two weeks of this steady, moderate alcoholic allowance the percentage increased to 15 3/10.

"Similar experiments were then tried on typesetters. These were required to set type from printed pages (to insure absolute uniformity of copy), and the total number of ems a day was computed for a week. Then, with daily gentlemanly drinks, they lost an average of 9 6/10 per cent. in efficiency by the end of the week. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most convincing observation was concerned in the free 'association of ideas.' This, when the condition is raised to the fourth dimension, causes the party of the first part to forget his watch and chain, the number of the house in which he lives, and his wife's first name. He is then in a state for which the vulgar have a variety of picturesque names. The scientist calls it 'alcoholic inhibition,' and he can usually define the gradients with precision.

"However, we are now considering alcoholic inhibition in embryo—before it grows up and develops, as it were—and the various methods employed in classifying its general characteristics. To illustrate: if the name of an object is spoken, immediately one thinks of something in connection with that object. Professor Kraepelin's subjects were requested to write these down, enumerating as many associated objects as occurred to them in the space of five minutes. Two words were given out at each séance, five minutes being allotted to each subject. This was repeated at intervals during the day for ten days, and the average number of suggested things reckoned up. Then each evening preceding the next ten days a generous 'nightcap' was donated, and the results of the following ten days' 'association' computed. A loss in coordinating power in this series amounted to as high as 27 per cent."

This, Dr. Bowers thinks, was a remarkably convincing demonstration, and proves conclusively that one who drinks much is living only a small part of his normal life. It and Dr. Kraepelin's other tests tend to show that the alleged "stimulant" powers of alcohol are a delusion pure and simple.

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LETTERS AND ART

PENN'S VISION "BEHOLD MY SERVANT WHOM I UPHOLD TO OPEN THE BLIND EYES TO BRING OUT THE PRISONERS FROM THE PRISON AND THEM THAT SIT IN DARKNESS OUT OF THE PRISON HOUSE. SING UNTO THE LORD A NEW SONG YE THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA"

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PENN BEHOLDS, AS THO IN THE FLESH BEFORE HIM, THOSE WHOM IT IS HIS MISSION UPON EARTH TO BRING OUT OF DARKNESS INTO LIGHT.

A WOMAN'S ART IN THE PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL

IT HAS BEEN SAID that the mantle of Edwin Abbey, the mural painter, has fallen upon a woman, Miss Violet Oakley. Furthermore, that the mural painting she is executing for the Pennsylvania State Capitol is done by her in place of the elder distinguished son of the Keystone State whom death took away untimely. But the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* corrects this impression, and while reproducing her work in a notable series of colored supplements, declares that it "is executed in fulfilment of an entirely independent contract." Her artistic integrity is vouched for by the further claim that her work "owes nothing to any other inspiration and suggestion than those of Miss Oakley's own creative imagination, under the stimulus of her own extensive and intensive studies, in this country and abroad, for the greatest artistic achievement of the sort that a woman has undertaken." These paintings, which *The Ledger* declares to be "the most significant and beautiful mural decorations to be seen in America," are thus characterized:

"They tell the story of the emancipation of the human intellect from spiritual bondage that was the inspiration of William Penn's colony in Pennsylvania. It was much more than a physical migration: it was to find room to live the life of the spirit that Penn and his followers came to these shores, following the guidance of the inner light. Into her pictures, with marvelous insight and unsparing endeavor for historical fidelity, the artist has wrought the vivid reflection of times that tried men's souls and found them not wanting in heroic quality and fiber."

The purview represented by these pictures embraces "the continuity of the thought of religious liberty . . . from Tyndale's translation and publication of the Bible at Cologne to Penn's discovery of freedom and peace in the 'good land of brooks and water' that is our rich inheritance." Further:

"The portraiture of the paintings includes numbers of the brave spirits who sympathized with the aspirations of the young Quaker as well as those who tried in vain to prevent the consummation of his hopes. In addition to portraiture of historical interest and importance, the paintings in every detail represent exact scholarship with respect to every element of composition, and in addition to their inspirational quality are informative in the highest degree of the period within which the events transpired. Collectively they will remain a monument to the painter and the crowning glory of the art treasures of Pennsylvania."

The reproductions published by *The Public Ledger* are in themselves a new achievement in newspaper printing; processes never before employed, we are told, were brought into use. Thus:

"The work was done under the direction of J. Wesley Allison, managing director of the Polychromide Company of America. It was necessary for him to devise special ways and means for the successful accomplishment of this work. Upon a trip to Harrisburg and an examination of the conditions under which the work was to be done, it was found that the diffuse light in the chamber, while it brought out the full rich tones of the paintings to the eye, was inadequate to the task of making color-separation negatives.

"It was found in Mr. Allison's preliminary experiments under existing conditions an exposure of six hours would be necessary to get even a mediocre result. As this long exposure was impractical, Mr. Allison called into play a new form of arc lamp, giving a light approximating daylight and of 5,000 candle-power intensity. These lamps were mounted on each side of the painting to be photographed, and an exposure of twelve minutes gave satisfactory results. All of the beautiful details of the drawing and the colors were satisfactorily recorded, and the concentrated light of the arc lamps brought out the minutest differences in the drawing and color.

"In order to make color-separations under these conditions, it was necessary to use a new separation camera, an English invention, known as the Polychromide Camera. This camera makes all three separation plates at one exposure, each one of the three plates registering one of the primary colors, and when turned over to the engraver forms a color-separation set the results from which, when combined, give the pictures in all their natural colors. Without the use of this camera these pictures would be absolutely impossible, as by the old method the separa-

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tions would have to be made one at a time, and as these pictures were made from a scaffolding constructed of numerous step-ladders, it would be impossible to make three pictures without moving the camera, which, of course, would prevent registration.

"After the separation negatives were made a color key-plate was made on a small autochrome plate which registers on the one plate all the natural colors of the original and is viewed as a transparency. This plate was used as a guide by the engraver and printer to check up the final result, and here, too, difficulty was experienced because of the lack of proper illumination. To overcome this, Mr. Allison used a special flash-powder made by himself, together with a compensating screen, which transform the artificial light into daylight, as far as photographic purposes are concerned. These smaller plates were made in one-thirtieth of a second by the flash-light.

"It is doubtful if a more difficult task has ever been given to a photographer, and the superb results shown in the finished productions are a credit to modern photographic science."

MUSIC IN THE WEST

IF MUSIC SEEMS a needless luxury to some, what will they think of the cold economic fact of Chicago spending $30,000,000 in one year for musical instruments of all kinds, sheet music, music-books, musical supplies, and music lessons? This figure is "based on reliable information," says Mr. D. A. Clippinger, in *The Musician* (Boston), and he intimates that this yearly expenditure of one Western city is only typical of what the great expanse of our country beyond the Appalachians is doing. It will be observed that this sum does not include what is spent to hear music, but to gain instruction in it. The section of America not included in the Eastern belt evidently believes that "we must make Americans musical before we can have American music." The West, as represented by this writer, prides itself upon its educational energies, and distinguishes between that and the mere patronage of musical shows.

"We are inclined to look upon our symphony orchestras and grand-opera companies as our chief educators, and we offer them as evidence that we are becoming musical. This must be accepted with qualifications. It is true that these things indicate a desire for what is generally supposed to be highest in art, but civic pride and a desire to do things on a large scale may enter into the operation of orchestras and opera companies. Grand opera is, to a considerable extent, a society function, for the reason that, at the prices charged, many real music lovers are excluded. Grand opera reaches but a small percentage of the population. The same may be said of symphony orchestras. The seats for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra concerts are practically sold for the season before the concerts begin. Therefore, about six thousand out of our three millions of people hear the orchestra.

"While in no way detracting from the usefulness of these organizations, it must be said that other things are necessary to our musical growth. Opera companies and orchestras can be bought with money, and their presence does not necessarily imply that we are musical. The West is rapidly acquiring symphony orchestras. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, and St. Louis have permanent orchestras, and each year other cities are added to the list. The Chicago Opera Company is now undertaking to supply many of these cities with opera; hence it may be said that this branch of our musical education is well under way."

The first and most important step in the process of becoming musical is to develop a love for music among the masses, repeats the writer, with the dramatic assertion that "there are mighty forces at work throughout the West, forces which, during the year, bring almost the entire population under the influence of music, and yet which operate so quietly that they attract less public attention than a railroad wreck or a scandal in high life." He proceeds to mention some of them:

"Effort, to be productive, must be organized and directed. Few persons work to advantage alone. Most of us lack initiative. This makes organization necessary. There are in this country between five hundred and six hundred women's musical clubs, and the number is rapidly increasing. At present these clubs have a membership of over eighty thousand. I am told, by those in position to know, that a majority of these clubs are in the West, and that by reason of fewer outside interests the Western clubs are more active than those of the East.

"The activity of these clubs is worthy of mention. In addition to a series of concerts each year, they have courses of music study covering history, biography, and lecture recitals on the

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PENN, BROUGHT BEFORE THE LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER AT LONDON, DECLARES HIS WILLINGNESS TO SUFFER FOR HIS FAITH, WHEREUPON HE IS CONDEMNED.

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music and musicians of different countries and periods. Eighty thousand women studying music seriously is an element to be reckoned with. Their concert programs are given partly by their own members and partly by outside talent. It is said that altogether these clubs will not buy less than $300,000 worth of outside talent each year. These clubs also exchange programs, and in this way become acquainted with each other's work. They also add to their usefulness by giving programs to the high schools in the towns in which they are located.

"Another branch of club work is that of the women's clubs which are not devoted exclusively to music, but which engage artists for concerts and recitals from time to time. The membership of these clubs reaches 100,000.

"The field of musical composition is occupied largely by men. In order to stimulate the masculine mind to greater activity the Federation of Women's Musical Clubs offers, biennially, prizes amounting to $2,500, and undertakes to give the prize-winning compositions a first-rate public performance. Recently they succeeded in raising a $10,000 prize for an American opera and a guaranty of $50,000 more to insure its perfect presentation."

The Chautauqua Assembly is reckoned another strong factor in our musical development:

"I am told that next year there will be three thousand of these assemblies in operation, and a large majority of them are in the West. The State of Iowa has more Chautauqua assemblies than all of the Atlantic Coast States together. To furnish their programs, about $2,000,000 will be spent and a very considerable part of it will be for musical talent. The number of people who will hear these programs can hardly be reckoned.

"At this point a word should be said about so-called 'canned music.' I refer to the Victrola and other instruments of its kind. This is another of the unseen forces that is doing much to enlarge the appreciation of good music. These instruments are fast becoming as common as pianos. A musician has just told me of his experience last summer in attending a number of Western Chautauquas where he sat in the audience and listened to the criticism of singers. He exprest his surprize at the accuracy of the judgment of people who were not musicians, but who had Victrola records of the songs they were criticizing. One may be able to hear Melba in person but once a year, but if he has Melba records he can hear her every day.

"But to return to the Chautauqua assemblies: the talent for their programs is furnished by the lyceum bureaus; but this is only a small part of the valuable work these bureaus are doing. Every year, shortly after the holidays, they send out a small army of men to book lyceum courses for the following year. These men literally comb the country; and almost every city, town, and village throughout the West has its lyceum course. The bureaus will sell each year not less than $6,000,000 worth of talent, and the bulk of it is musical. To this we must add the enormous business done by managers of artists. There is no way of computing it, but it must be said that most of the high-priced artists are booked by the independent managers. One famous soloist did $190,000 of concert engagements last year, and a large majority of them were in the West. Altogether, these things help one to form an idea of the musical influences at work in the western part of our country. They excite little comment in the daily press, but that they are responsible in a marked degree for the large number of people who come to Chicago each year from the West to study music, there can be no doubt.

"Another factor which is working quietly, but effectively, is that of the educational institutions with which the West is well supplied and in which music is systematically taught.

"In the State of Illinois there are over two hundred such institutions aside from the public schools. Nearly half of these are in and about Chicago. This includes none of the private teachers in Chicago, of whom there are many hundreds. Neither has reference been made to the unnumbered throng of private teachers who may be found in every nook and corner of the land. Listening to great artists is of supreme value to the student in establishing his ideals, but in realizing those ideals for himself, nothing can take the place of continuous, persistent study. This must be done in the college, or the private studio, under the immediate direction of the teacher.

"When sufficient musical interest is aroused the first step in the solution of the problem has been taken. As an instrument for arousing musical interest the choral society must not be overlooked. The voice is an instrument of music which nature has given to almost every one. It is the most simple, direct, and effective means of musical expression."

THE DISAPPEARING SINGER

SOME formerly very high-priced stars are finding out that the play is more and more the thing, and not the player. Such a change in the public's attitude was hardly to be looked for in opera, but the fact has been observed that the Russian opera, "Boris Gudonoff," is able to fill the house without a single one of the highest-priced singers in the cast. From this it is argued that people will begin to frequent the opera-house for the sake of hearing the opera and not the singers. No one would welcome such a change more than Mr. Gatti-Casazza, says Mr. W. J. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, for "the alarming problem" now is where to find singers. Mr. Henderson asks:

"Does any one realize that at this present day the Metropolitan Opera-house could not give an acceptable performance of 'Don Giovanni'? Doubtless this will be denied, but if so the person who denies it will have to show this writer the cast in order to substantiate the denial.

"If Pergolesi's 'La Serva Padrona' could be produced in a small theater it would without question have almost as great a success as when it overran Europe early in the eighteenth century. But who is to sing it?

"Each succeeding generation of singers seems to be of lower rank. This assertion applies to the time within the memory of older operagoers and also to the matter of technical excellence. There are singers of to-day who, so far as voice, sentiment, temperament, taste, expression, and theatrical skill go, are the peers of any who ever lived. But as singers pure and simple they are not of the highest rank, and many of them are not of the second.

"Those who are entertaining audiences at the Metropolitan at the present time are interesting and some of them even remarkable. But there was a stratum of truth in the comment made in one of the numerous letters which have recently come to this writer from readers of this paper. He said that Mr. Caruso was 'one of the greatest singers (not artists) I ever heard.' If this correspondent occupied a position as a professional critic such a proclamation would bring to him a score or two of letters, and some of them would contain threats against his personal welfare.

"Probably the gentleman who wrote about Mr. Caruso has much the same opinion of his achievements as this observer has, but expresses it differently. Mr. Caruso will go down in the history of vocal art as neither a master singer nor a consummate artist, but as a tenor with an exceptionally great voice, a technic originally admirable, but later in his career permitted to deteriorate, and a large measure of dramatic sincerity without any histrionic finesse.

"But this is not the time for an extended discussion of Mr. Caruso's art. How many tenors in the history of opera have been accepted by their contemporaries as really great artists? Very few indeed, and it is by no means unlikely that if we could all hear Rubini and Mario to-day, we should find Mr. Caruso equally to our liking.

"But the point aimed at in the beginning was this: Where could an impresario of to-day duplicate the casts of Grau's time? Where could one organize a company such as that containing Lehmann, Nordica, Melba, Eames, Sembrich, Jean de Reszké, Saleza, Edouard de Reszké, Lasalle, Plançon? All of these people were distinguished masters and mistresses of vocal technic. They knew to sing, as the French well put it."

The Victrola and the Pianola are the fatal witnesses to the falsity of pretension on one side or the excessive adulation of friendly audiences on the other:

"A friend of the writer went into a record warehouse a few days ago and asked to hear some records of a singer now enjoying fame at the Metropolitan. A certain number often sung on the stage by this singer in earlier years, but not of late, was repeated by the instrument. The hearer said:

"'Oh, that is a dreadful record! Haven't you a better one?'

"The salesman gave her a curious glance and said he would go and see. He returned in a few moments and put on another record. The lady listened to it and at the end said:

"'That is a good one. That is quite right.'

"'Well,' said the salesman slowly, 'I see that you know what you are hearing, and so I'll tell you that both records are perfect. The one you heard first and did not like was made last season and the other was made six years ago.'

"Some appalling revelations can be obtained by a comparison

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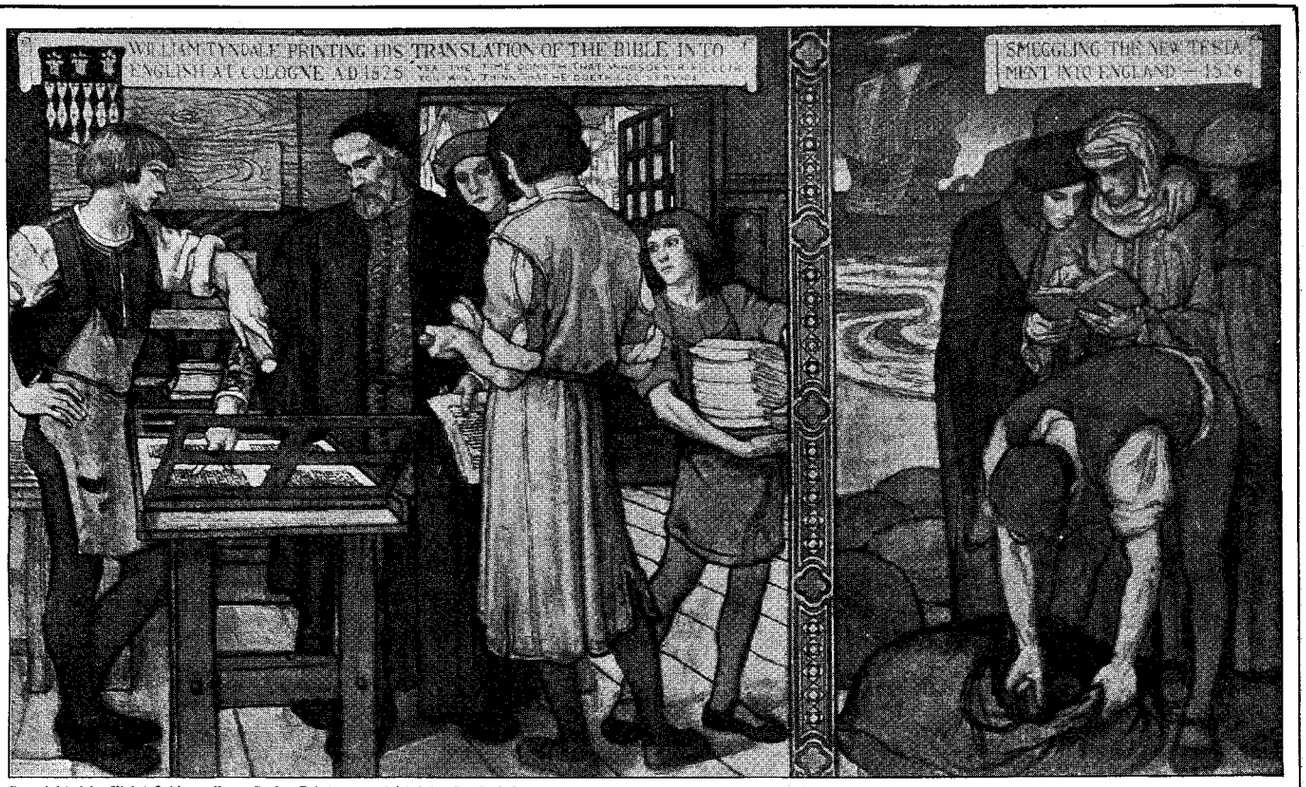
WILLIAM TYNDALE PRINTING HIS TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE INTO ENGLISH AT COLOGNE A.D. 1525
SMUGGLING THE NEW TESTAMENT INTO ENGLAND — 1526

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WILLIAM TYNDALE TAKING THE BIBLE OUT OF HEBREW AND GREEK INTO OUR OWN TONGUE.

From the painting by Violet Oakley in the Pennsylvania State Capitol.

of records in this way. There are not less than half a dozen voices among the great ones at the Metropolitan which have depreciated alarmingly in the last five years. But the public apparently does not notice it. Neither do some of the connoisseurs who ought to. And at this point something has got to be said, something unpleasant but significant. A public critic of music can declare that a composer is unworthy of consideration and nothing will be said to him. Also he can flay any American, German, Bohemian, or French singer and no one will protest. But let him lay hands on an Italian and at once he receives threatening letters. For this reason the writer hastens to add to what he has just said about the degeneration of voices that he declines to designate nationality."

Some rather forceful things, too, are said about the music that one hears nowadays:

"First, the type of music popular with the operagoers of to-day is fundamentally inimical to all repose, elegance, and real beauty of style. It can only be sung explosively, rudely, and indeed almost brutally. Every number in it contains phrases calling for violent attack and forced production.

"This music makes no appeal to the esthetic perception. It reaches out no communication to the finer emotions. Its chief purpose is an unhealthy excitement of the nerve-centers, a swift and violent assault upon the sensuous organism of the hearer. Its effect upon men and women is not unlike that produced by pouring raw whisky into the throat. One would hardly expect an epicure in fine wines to enjoy such a sensation.

"The second point to be made, and it is an old one, is that young singers of to-day do not study. A friend of the writer, in conversing on this topic a day or two ago, said that perhaps there were some who would be willing to devote six or seven years to full preparation, but where would they find the teachers? *Ex nihilo nihil fit.* Those who are not acquainted with the art of beautiful singing can not teach it.

"However, there are a few old masters left. But in Italy, which despite everything is still the nursery of singing, the youngsters with remarkable natural voices spend a year and a half or two years in study, much of it naturally devoted to coaching, and then leap into the lime-light of the theater. . . . But there is one thing which must never be forgotten. It is the tendency of all ages to distress themselves with the belief that things used to be much better."

STRANGE SHYNESS OF THE NOVELIST—An odd backwardness, a curious feeling of hesitation, it seems, attacks our novelists just at the moment when they reach their emotional climaxes, and they fear to give the pen free rein. The emotions are tamed, soothed, calmed down into commonplace feelings and situations, and all because the story-teller can't get his courage up to the right point. The London *Times* makes this discovery, and accuses our modern writers of being "falsely ashamed of emotion." No doubt, says this critic, they "have their own sense of values," but they are "strangely shy of those emotions in which values are most simply and powerfully exprest":

"They will tell us anything about a character except what he feels when he is living at his best. They will tell us what he likes and what he dislikes and why he does so, but they will not apply their art to the representation of his mind when it is possest, as most minds sometimes are, by some overpowering and disinterested tenderness like that which *Cordelia* and *Lear* feel for each other at the climax of the play.

"The proper purpose of plot in a story, we believe, is to lead up to these moments of high emotion and to persuade us, by all the exposition of character and circumstance, that the emotion, when it comes, is credible and rational. For we cannot share it ourselves unless we are so persuaded; and we rebel against the emotions represented by the bad sentimental novelist, just as we rebel against our own emotions when they seem to us irrational and inadequate in their causes. The aim of truthfulness in novels, as in all art, is not to give us information about reality, but to give us faith in the emotions that are exprest. . . . The sentimental novelist often tries to persuade us that his heroes spend their whole lives in a heaven of disinterested rapture; and we refuse to believe that, because it is not true of any man. This sustained and inveterate nobility of feeling is insipid because it seems to be causeless. In life itself the great emotions only come rarely, the harmony is a moment among discords and conflicts. But it does come; and the mind welcomes it with a passionate consent which it gives to no other experience. Then it is aware, with a certainty beyond reason, what is best worth having in life; and this certainty it is the artist's greatest task to represent and to communicate."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

INDIA MOVING CHRISTWARD

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ROMANCE to-day is the "silent, ignored, and profoundly solemn" movement of the 300,000,000 people of India "out of immemorial sleep, and, turning their backs on an immemorial past, toward the mental frontiers of Europe," and toward the comparatively modern religion of Jesus Christ. And when once this "most religious people of the world" have accepted Christianity, there will grow on Asian soil, so Mr. Harold Begbie believes, "perhaps the deepest, most tender, most spiritual form of Christianity known among men." India's millions are moved by two invisible powers, explains this writer in *The Continent* (Chicago): "The energy of European materialism is one of these powers; the leaven of Christ is the other." Mr. Begbie has been much in India of late, and has seen much and written interestingly and informingly. He is now persuaded that "the mind of India is moving away from the superstitions, the customs, the traditions, and the hypnotism of her long past." As he puts it:

"She is modernized and materialized; she is no longer a shivering child aghast at the dark, or a cowering slave afraid of a priestly master; she is half skeptical and half cynical; she laughs at her gods and reads Herbert Spencer; she washes off the sacred paint from her forehead and discusses the rival advantages of petrol and acetylene gas; she becomes a little excited by political rhetoric, taking the new word of freedom into her blood like a strong wine, and delighting in controversies which engaged the ponderous minds of the encyclopedists, or which now agitate Browning societies, and local parliaments, and students in university examinations.

"She is young, heady, and excitable, yet withal she is cynical and jaded—the fanatics among her millions are not numerous. It is a miracle in itself—the calm and wearied way in which India has awakened into the miracle of her sudden modernism. She is young, heady, and excitable on occasion; her prevailing mood is one of half-interested amusement, of bland curiosity to know what will happen."

In this "fermenting multitude of peoples" Mr. Begbie discerns the working of "the leaven of Christ." Plain it is, we are told, "to every man who has eyes to see that the Spirit of Christ, in a strange and most beautiful manner, is silently drawing India to the God of all truth." Strange, because—

"No church has conquered India; no missionary has left a Livingstonian mark upon her soul; no masterful theologian has convinced her that the Christian religion is superior to Hinduism, Mohammedanism, or Buddhism. But the Spirit of Christ moving upon those dark and stagnant waters, in the simple kindness and loving charity of individual Christian people, has troubled the soul of India, and moved it to a new wonder. For ages, for long ages, the religions of India have been hardening into a dreadful despotism. For ages and ages millions of people in India have been perfectly content to know themselves as 'untouchables'—outcasts and pariahs. For ages and ages, the whole vast population of Hindus has accepted, without wonder or mutiny, the exacting tyranny of the Brahmin, paying tribute to the tyrant and submitting in every social detail to his scornful dominion. And in all these ages religion has seemed to them a hard and terrible way of escape from a doom infinitely more hard and infinitely more terrible—the doom of having to live."

So, strange as it may seem at first, it is not so difficult for us to understand how "even while these millions scorned missionaries and derided the rivalry of Christian sects, their own religion was yielding to the influence of that new religion which they mocked." Unconscious of the change, so we read, "India began to contemplate religion as something kind, and existence as something possibly beautiful and desirable. India did not throw herself into the arms of the missionaries, but in her soul, in the soul of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism, was the new thought of love, which is the thought of Christ and the nature of God." Hence, the old religions are now vainly seeking their own reform, Mr. Begbie tells us:

"The priests, who fear Christianity far more than they dislike the British raj, are striving to make their religions reasonable and attractive. They see that if they lose the pariahs—70,000,000 of them—they will lose all. Their lives are at stake. Hinduism must be saved in order to save them. And their method is to copy, as closely as possible, that humanitarian aspect of Christianity which has so startled and so deeply moved the soul of their millions. They build hospitals, they go back to their oldest books to find a pure god and a merciful goddess."

But "it is impossible for India not to arrive at the Christian threshold"—

"She has moved away from an aristocratic exclusiveness and from a tyranny of despotism toward fraternity, toward self-sacrifice, and toward love. Must not the end be Christ? The work has been begun by missionaries of every church and by noble-hearted, sweet-living, and kindly laymen of every class and degree. All the planting and all the watering have been done by European Christians; but the increase is God's. It will be the increase of an Asian plant on an Asian soil, perhaps the deepest, most tender, most spiritual form of Christianity known among men.

"This is the romance of India and the romance of the world. Look where you will, there is nothing on the earth at this hour so full of grandeur and so charged with poetry, so glad with hope and so shining with illuminations, as this new birth of the most religious people of the world in the Spirit of Christ."

THE "GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY"

TO MAKE a sort of holiday observance out of a habit is a novel way of confirming the habit, but this seems to be a recent successful method of getting people to go to church. It is quite true that the habit of churchgoing often lapses into long periods of non-observance, otherwise the methods here advocated by *The Presbyterian Examiner* (New York) would be unnecessary. "Every Sunday should be a Go-to-church Sunday, of course, but unfortunately there are many church members who have fallen into the habit of making Stay-at-home Sundays, Automobiling Sundays, and Outing or Visiting Sundays more frequent in the calendar than the Sundays that they occupy their pews in the house of worship." This, then, is the remedy proposed:

"The leaders in our churches have long been striving to reform this condition, which is almost as large a problem as the problem of how to get the man who does not belong to the church to attend its services. Some one—we are told it was in Joliet, Ill.—conceived the idea of the Go-to-church Sunday, last summer, and the movement started to stir up an entire city to attend church upon a certain day. From the Middle West this plan has gone into many parts of the country, and even staid, conservative New England has taken it up, and there has been a round of Go-to-church Sundays in several cities and towns. Among the cities that have fallen in line with the movement are Worcester, Fitchburg, and Northampton, Mass.

"In each of the towns where the plan is tried, the ministers of the various Protestant denominations have joined in an advertising campaign, directed by a committee, and upon the street-cars, upon the bill-boards, and in the newspapers appear the calls for everybody in the city and surrounding towns to go to church in the church of their choice upon the Sunday designated. Newspapers, also, publish reasons why people should go to church. More or less personal work is done, and in some towns the school children have been drafted to carry home and distribute cards urging observance of the day. In every instance that

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has come to our attention the plan has succeeded to the extent of swelling the numbers in the congregation often to twice their average. A study of those who go to church on these special days shows that a large majority of them are counted as regular members of the church or congregation, but their attendance is irregular or infrequent. No extraordinary efforts, as a rule, have been made to provide a program of unusual attractiveness, the purpose being to bring to the attention of all the people what they may expect to find on any Sunday. The result, however, is the impression that the service is above the average, because of the inspiration and enthusiasm of numbers.

"The carping critic doubts whether any large benefit results from such a scheme, but if there could be some follow-up that would conserve the interest and enthusiasm of the Go-to-church Sunday, it certainly would prove the turning-point to a large success for many a church. Even if there is no follow-up plan, we would like to see a Go-to-church Sunday in every city and village in the land, because we know that the interest awakened, the arguments for churchgoing prest home, and the messages given and received in the services of the day would leave a lasting impression on some, perhaps many, lives. It is a pleasant surprize even to the faithful few to learn how many good reasons there are why one should go to church, and he who has not given the matter much thought and has no interest in the church must surely be brought nearer to the Kingdom by the insistent and attractive appeal of Go-to-church Sunday."

THE YEAR'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS

THE SUBJECT for International Sunday-school Lessons during 1914 is the life and teaching of Jesus Christ. "Any one who follows it thoroughly will have read and pondered everything Christ did and said during his wonderful ministry, all that happened to him, his remarkable influence on all who came in contact with him, and what those who knew him best thought of him." To those who are looking about for "Lesson Helps," Dr. Frederick Lynch gives some valuable references in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). His advice is, however, to study the lesson first without the helps, then "use them to add to your own findings and to help you to get local color, historical background, different interpretations of disputed passages, and light on verses that do not at once reveal their meaning." After mentioning the standard helps—Tarbell's "Teacher's Guide" and Peloubet's "Silent Notes," Dr. Lynch provides a table for all feasters:

"For those who want to study on the trains or in the trolley on their way to and from business, there are two little volumes, about the size of diaries, which sum up the main points of the lesson in a most suggestive and helpful way. One, 'The Teaching of the Lesson,' is by Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D. (George H. Doran Company, New York; price twenty-five cents), and everybody knows his unique insight into the spiritual depths of Scripture. The other is 'The Superintendent's Helper,' by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut (The Methodist Book Concern, New York; price, twenty-five cents). This is prepared especially for superintendents who want to prelude the lesson and sum it up in a few words. It is so lucid and contains such fine analyses of the passage that it is very valuable. A most valuable thing to add to any of these helps is the geographical aid to the study of the life of Christ by Martha Tarbell, 'In the Master's Country' (George H. Doran Company; price, twenty-five cents). It consists of fifty pages of superb maps, many full-page illustrations of Palestine, several outline maps to be filled in, and a descriptive text. For those who cannot afford Prof. George Adam Smith's large geography of the Holy Land it is an admirable substitute.

"But there are those who will want to make a more serious and scholarly study of this remarkable course for 1914 than can be done simply with lesson helps. For them there are hundreds of remarkable books. The older lives of Christ are not of great value, as they simply retell the Gospel story in different words and are full of acres of padding. But of late years there have been some books published which are the life-works of great scholars and which exhaustively examine the Gospel message and teaching. For this 1914 course no life of Christ is so valuable as Prof. Charles F. Kent's 'Life and Teachings of Jesus,' because it makes an elaborate study of the teachings of Christ, as well as of his life and work, and this is just the course the lessons for 1914 take. It is written by one who, while belonging to the liberal school, yet gives consideration to all views. It is published by Scribners, New York, at $1.25. But what the student will want for 1914 are some books dealing with the theology Jesus taught, and his teachings on problems of personal religion and individual and social relationships. Of course, for the minister and the scholar Wendt's great two-volume work on 'The Teachings of Jesus' and Beyschlag's 'New Testament Theology' are the classics, but there are several lesser and cheaper books that are extremely valuable. Among these are 'New Testament Theology,' by Prof. George B. Stevens; 'The Theology of the Gospels,' by James Moffat; 'The Training of the Twelve,' by Prof. A. B. Bruce—interesting and valuable because it attempts to show just what truth Christ used to make the disciples into apostles; 'The Ethics of Jesus,' by President Henry Churchill King. 'Jesus Christ and the Social Question' and 'Jesus Christ and the Christian Character,' both by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, are invaluable to one who wants to know the religion and ethics Jesus taught.

"Of commentaries there are so many that one would hesitate were it not that most of them are worthless. I am speaking now of those written for popular consumption, not of the works of the great scholars of Germany and England, or of the valuable international commentaries being published by Scribners. For that great number of people who are going to study the gospels this next year there still remains no commentary more suggestive than Lyman Abbott's, written several years ago, but thoroughly modern, 'Commentary on the Gospels.' Of course, the great standard work on the parables is Prof. A. B. Bruce's 'The Parabolic Teachings of Jesus.' Every minister has this, but it is within the comprehension of the most unlearned student of Christ's exquisite stories, and is most interesting reading, not only because of its interpretations of the teaching of the parable, but because it gives the many discussions which, throughout the centuries, have waxed earnest around the meanings of Christ's words."

FRANCE'S RESTORERS OF RELIGIOUS ART

FRANCE, which has formally banished religion and expropriated the church, is turning to the arts for its religious expression. Not long ago we recorded the preoccupation of its younger poets with religious themes, and the recent Salon showed that it had a religious painter of the finest quality. The time has come for Catholics to "cease moaning over their lack of painters," declares a leading French critic, Adrien Mithonard. They have their painter in Maurice Denis. He is versatile in his artistic gifts, for, according to Alvan F. Sanborn, who writes in the Boston *Transcript*, besides being the "restorer of religious art," he is the "exemplar of the sweetness and light of paganism, happy interpreter of classical myths, of sacred history, and of modern life, equally successful as an embellisher of villas, of civic edifices, and of the house of God." He is, indeed, described as the special glory of the Salon d'Automne, his work there being thus treated by Mr. Sanborn:

"Denis is represented in the present Salon by a characteristically synthetic and seraphic 'Annunciation,' profoundly religious in tone; and by a loosely draped, laughing, and crouching female figure, eminently pagan in spirit and of singularly rhythmic arabesque, which bears in the lower left-hand corner the inscription, 'Maud, 1912,' and which is entered in the catalog as 'Figure Violette.'

"In point of quantity, this is an off-Denis year. But these two contrasting canvases suffice to illustrate afresh the lofty inspiration, the purity of sentiment, the exquisite delicacy, and the subtle feeling for harmony that constitute the quality of the author of the 'Exaltation of the Holy Cross' and of 'Sunlight on the Beach.'"

Another French painter, Georges Desvallières, vice-president of the Autumn Salon, "is playing a rôle scarcely secondary to that of Maurice Denis in the restoration of religious paintings." We read:

"Desvallières's religious pictures are tormented and tormenting, as feverish and disquieting as those of Denis are serene and reposeful. Both Denis and Desvallières are genuinely reverent, but they offer examples of devotional temperaments

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that come very near being diametrical opposites. Denis proceeds from the Italian Fra Angelico; Desvallières, from the somber and tragic Gothic Medievals. 'In the works of Desvallières, conceived as acts of faith and treated with the poignant realism that fascinates us in so many of the *primitis*,' says Thiébault-Sisson, 'meditation is blended with ecstasy and anguish.'

"Desvallières exhibits this year three canvases, the most striking of which is 'Le Bon Larron—Kyrie Eleison,' a Crucifixion dominated by the personality of the good thief, who strains toward the God-man with a doglike gesture of affection, comprehension, adoration, and compassion, while the bad thief (irrevocably reprobate) writhes with pain. The good thief is stalwart and rubicund, the Christ emaciated and livid. The sky is inky. It is an intensely dramatic work, but it is not literary or allegorical art, all the effect being achieved by purely plastic and chromatical methods.

"The revival of Catholicism, of which the religious art of Denis and Desvallières is a manifestation, is a revival of genuine Catholicism. Their pictures ring true. The Church could popularize them for the faithful without the slightest compromise of its convictions and traditions. As much can not be said of the affected, ultraliterary, religious paintings of Marcel-Lenoir, which seem to be an echo of the dilettante and neurasthenic, not to say decadent, Neo-Catholic movement of which Huysmans was the most eminent representative. One of Lenoir's two exhibits was deemed by so many persons to be sacrilegious—whether rightly or wrongly is not for me to determine—that it was transferred, shortly after the Salon opened, from a conspicuous position to a little-frequented corridor. The incensed artist retaliated by smearing his canvas with white paint, and, finally, at the behest of the Salon authorities, he removed it altogether. The result may be that Lenoir will resume his former practise of exhibiting his creations in the street."

CHINA RETURNING TO CONFUCIANISM

THERE is a serious effort being made in China to insert a clause into the new constitution making Confucianism the State religion, and literature is being circulated to arouse public opinion. The agitation is sufficient to induce a Western observer, Mr. Charles L. Ogilvie, to believe that some strange sort of a return to the teachings of Confucius is inevitable. "The candle of Buddhism is flickering," he observes in *The Continent* (Chicago), "and its light is destined to become less and less conspicuous; the lamp of Islam still throws out its unitarian beam, but that beam is cold; the arc-light of Confucianism is still able to throw light on the path of virtue, but in the presence of the rising sun of Christianity no one feels attracted to the lesser lights." It is not to be regarded as a backward step, thinks this writer, that the renewed interest in Confucianism is manifest. "To think of a system with all the good points of Confucianism being pushed to the wall and kept there is unthinkable." The Confucianist himself is far from seeing it as a "backward step." For:

"Ever since the Han dynasty, Confucianism has been held in the highest esteem, things political, temporal, and spiritual having been carried out on the basis laid down in the 'Spring and Autumn Annals,' which Confucius wrote for the purpose of helping the government. During the last dynasty, the one immediately preceding the republic, Confucianism fell into decay, largely due, no doubt, to the fact that memorials contained more quotations from the edicts of previous emperors than from the Annals. To counteract this tendency, the Empress Dowager, of Boxer memory, conceived the idea of elevating Confucius, by the easy Chinese method, to the rank of a god, thus completing the trinity—heaven, earth, and man.

"The action of the Empress Dowager was not wholly satisfactory, especially to the progressives, and as a result a warm controversy was aroused on the question as to whether the classics should be retained in the schools, culminating in a victory for the progressives and the expulsion of the sacred books from the curriculum. This was a radical step, but withal a perfectly natural one as a reaction against the lifelong servitude of the Chinese to the classics. But as is the case in all countries where one extreme creates another, things gradually settled down to a more normal condition after the heat of the struggle. Now that the revolution is past, the people are beginning to take an inventory, and under the influence of such scholars as Kang Yu Wei and Liang Chi Chiao, they are commencing to realize the value of much that had for the moment been discarded. They also recognize, to some extent at least, that a suit of Western clothes, a tall hat, and a cane do not necessarily fit a man who lives in China to perform his duties as a citizen of the Republic.

"This dissatisfaction with the new ways, nourished by prejudice, has blossomed out into the forming of a Confucian society for the purpose of resurrecting the doctrines of the great teacher and making them the basis of a religion."

The proposal, thinks the writer, is destined to have more success along educational than religious lines. Whatever success it attains, however, the apparent reactionary step that it connotes is worthy of consideration with the forward impulses of India which are treated in the leading article of this department. Neighboring countries show themselves, in this respect, wide apart. The Confucian Society, in its propaganda, have not had the greatest substantial success, however, as the writer goes on to point out:

"The first gathering held in the Confucian temple in Peking, on September 3, was an apparent success. Sacrifices were offered to Confucius and gifts were presented. The worshipers kotowed both inside and outside the temple. The official representative of Yuan Shih-kai was present, in addition to many other noted scholars. Impressive addresses as to the value of the classics were made by influential people, and the ceremonies were conducted in a dignified and satisfactory manner. But when Confucius's birthday arrived on the 24th of September, and a larger effort was put forth to have a three days' festival, the results were not as pleasing as had been anticipated. The noted guests were conspicuous by their absence; the crowd also seemed to have other business; and as for the worshipers, they were few and far between. Those who had the matter in charge tried to stimulate visitors to kotow, but there was not much 'ginger' in the response.

"In a circular which has been quite widely circulated, the following arguments have been used: 'We, who have culture and know what is right, ought to do this,' *i.e.*, worship Confucius. 'God used Confucius as a sounding-board to deliver his message.' 'The books of Confucius have lasted to the present day and cannot be wiped out. Confucian doctrines should be believed by all because he is the greatest teacher in the world.' 'At the present time Christianity is making great progress. It has come from the West and has the strength of a lion. But this strength is due to the fact that powerful nations are behind it. This sort of thing, however, cannot last for centuries.' 'The Mohammedans came to China many centuries ago, but now they amount to nothing. Christianity has only lately come to China, but in a short time it will also go.' 'He who doesn't honor Confucius is the same as he who doesn't honor his father and mother, so I, Yang [the author of the circular], ought to beat the large bell to cause all the people who are sleeping to arise and praise Confucius.'"

The Congregationalist (Boston) takes a hopeful view of the religious situation in China without ignoring the signs of the trend toward Confucianism. Its faith is largely placed in the President, Yuan, whose dictatorship, following the dismissal of the Chinese parliament, seems to bode better for strict freedom of worship. The editor writes:

"The imposing of so deadening a philosophy of conduct—for Confucianism is hardly in any true sense a complete religion—upon more than 300,000,000 of people would have been a serious matter for China and the world. President Yuan looks at the question from quite a different point of view. In his speech before the National Council last year, in outlining the reorganization of China, he said: 'In view of the religious liberty of the people, all religions will be regarded as being on the same footing, and there will be no discrimination against any particular one. There should be mutual respect and avoidance of mutual distrust among the people, irrespective of whether they practise any particular religion or not, or whatever faith they embrace, so that they may all share in the enjoyment of public peace and happiness.' His course in educating his own children in missionary schools and in Christian England assures us that he is not likely to assist in fastening the yoke of a strict Confucian organization upon the necks of his countrymen. Nevertheless, it is and must be an anxious time for the Christians of China, both in politics and in religion."

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CURRENT POETRY

DURING the past two weeks have appeared two important anthologies of verse, collections of more than temporary interest. One of these is "The Little Book of Modern Verse," edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse and published by Houghton Mifflin Company. It is a selection from the work of contemporaneous American poets; "a small intimate collection," its editor writes, "intimate rather than exhaustive." The other is the "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913," edited and published by William Stanley Braithwaite, whose sound and illuminative criticisms have for some years been an attractive feature of the Boston *Transcript*. As the title indicates, Mr. Braithwaite includes only what he considers the best of the poems printed in American magazines during the year 1913. Miss Rittenhouse is not limited in this way, but most of the poems in her collection were written in recent years.

Many of the poems in these volumes have already appeared in these pages. We reprint one sonnet from each of them; the first, because it is splendid poetry, and because it is new to us; and the second, not only for its beauty, but because Mr. Braithwaite gives it rare praise.

Of "November" Mr. Braithwaite writes: "It must rank with Lizette Woodworth Reese's 'Tears' and Longfellow's 'Nature' as the best sonnets that have been accomplished by American poets. I have known one competent judge and lover of poetry to declare that, not since Keats's 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer' and Miss Reese's 'Tears,' has there appeared so fine a sonnet in English poetry. The man who has written 'November' has added something to American poetry that can not be too highly estimated."

The sonnet first appeared in *The Bellman*. It is difficult to read it and not share Mr. Braithwaite's enthusiasm.

November

BY MAHLON LEONARD FISHER

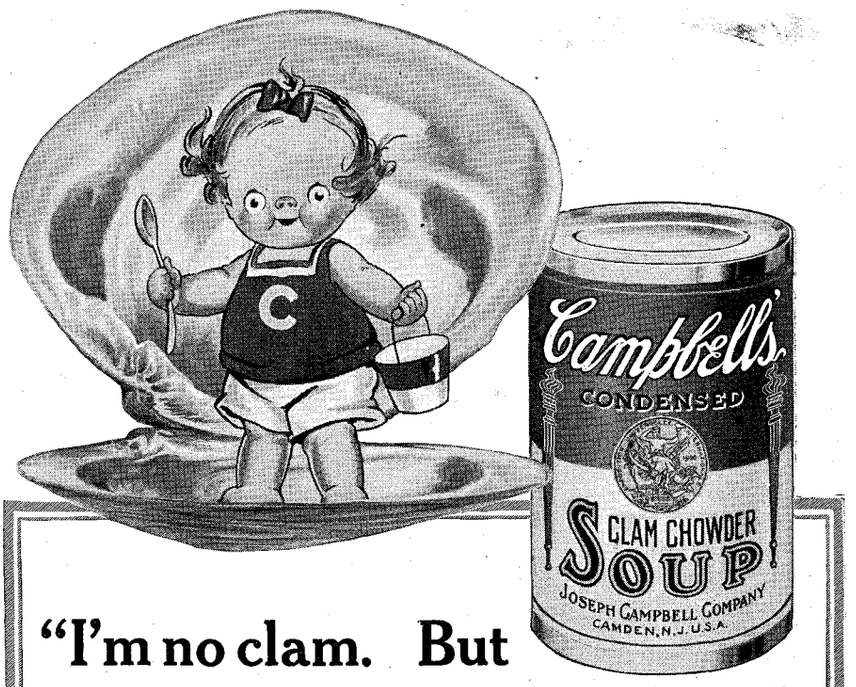
Hark you such sound as quivers? Kings will hear,
As kings have heard, and tremble on their thrones;
The old will feel the weight of mossy stones;
The young alone will laugh and scoff at fear.
It is the tread of armies marching near,
From scarlet lands to lands forever pale;
It is a bugle dying down the gale;
It is the sudden gushing of a tear.
And it is hands that grope at ghostly doors;
And romp of spirit children on the pave;
It is the tender sighing of the brave
Who fell, ah! long ago, in futile wars;
It is such sound as death; and, after all,
'Tis but the forest letting dead leaves fall.

And here, from "The Little Book of Modern Verse," is Miss Reese's sonnet. It is by no means new—Stedman included it in his anthology—but in reprinting it we are sure of the gratitude of those of our readers who have not previously seen it.

Tears

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

When I consider Life and its few years—
A wisp of fog betwixt us and the sun;
A call to battle, and the battle done
Ere the last echo dies within our ears;
A rose choked in the grass; an hour of fears;
The gusts that past a darkening shore do beat:



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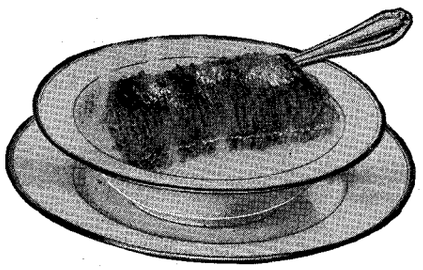

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PAUL VON BOECKMANN, R. S.

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The burst of music down an unlistening street—
I wonder at the idleness of tears.
Ye old, old dead, and ye of yesternight,
Chieftains, and bards, and keepers of the sheep,
By every cup of sorrow that you had,
Loose me from tears, and make me see aright
How each hath back what once he stayed to weep:
Homer his sight, David his little lad.

Some years ago Katharine Tynan wrote a beautiful poem (we have forgotten its name) containing the lines:

"Honey sweet, sweet as honey, are the lilies,
Little lilies of pale gold in a ring."

To the London *Nation* she contributes a poem similar to it in its expression of appreciation of Nature's sensuous charm, similar to it, also, in its beauty.

Gorse

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

Many a year I loved the gorse on an English common,
Miles on miles of the golden cups and the nutty wine:
Cloth of gold for the tramping folk, poor men and women.
Still my heart said in complaint: It is not mine.

Here's a golden wall each side the hill we're breasting,
Never sure was the English gorse as great as this,
Grapes of gold from a golden vine for the wild bees' questing,
A world of gold and a pearly cloud on a blue abyss.

There's a golden hill behind us now, gold on the azure,
The dearest hill, like a little breast in gold above;
The lark springs from a golden bed, spilling his treasure
Down on the buttercup fields of light and his hidden love.

Over the hill we bathe our feet in golden water,
A little stream the traveler fords, so clear and cold.
But is it May of the leafing—the High King's daughter?
For all her green is under the wave of the leaping gold.

Over the hill—the yellow hill, the Spears are showing,
The Silver Spears are turned to gold o'er the valley's haze,
There's a small gold shower on the mountain, and the river flowing
Threads in and out like a ribbon of gold through the Milky Ways.

The eager bees plunge to the thighs in a brimming chalice,
Their bag so full of the golden spoils they scarce can fly—
The mountain calls to the mountain, over the valleys,
"Friend, we are Kings in the house of Kings, both you and I."

Here with a heart fed of delight as a bee with honey
I sit like a miser counting the gold, nor shall repine
For the cuckoo's roaming the golden street, blithesome and bonny—
And my heart says to my heart: "Have peace; this beauty's thine."

From *Harper's Magazine*, too, we take this characteristic epigram. And, by the way, when are we to have a new book from Miss Teasdale? "Helen of Troy, and Other Poems" was an excellent volume, and it is time for another.

The Look

BY SARA TEASDALE

Strephon kissed me in the spring,
Robin in the fall,
But Colin only looked at me
And never kissed at all.

Strephon's kiss was lost in jest,
Robin's lost in play,
But the kiss in Colin's eyes
Haunts me night and day.

Richard Le Gallienne continues to make love-songs—it will be a sad day for English poetry when he ceases to write. These exquisite stanzas are taken from the January number of *Harper's Magazine*.

Through the Snow

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

We fared together through the snow—
How should we heed the driving blast?
I felt her heart beat warm below
The arm that held me fast,
And in her cheeks the laughing blood
Bloomed like a rose beneath her hood.

How should I miss the summer flowers,
With such a flower so sweet and close?
White Winter seems a friend of ours—
And all his drifted snows
But hint of whiter snows that hide
Here in the breast against my side.

Come singing April soon or late
For all the frozen world—for me,
Oh, I can well afford to wait
For bloom and bird and bee,
If only she and I can go
Walking forever through the snow.

Since the death of Father Tabb, we have had few poets really competent to write quatrains. Mr. Edwin Markham excels in this difficult art, but he practises it all too little. Here (from *Lippincott's Magazine*) is a quatrain that is at least interesting and well phrased.

The Pangs of Victory

BY RICHARD KIRK

Unswerving lance of falchion sure
With hardihood I meet;
But help me, Heaven, to endure
Their death whom I defeat!

Also from *Lippincott's Magazine* we take these thoughtful and melodious lines.

Benedicite

BY WILLIAM J. LAMPTON

I heard at eve a soft-toned bell
That seemed to bid the day farewell
And brought the world of troubled care
The calm that follows answered prayer.

I listened to the measured beat
Of pulsing bell-notes, low and sweet,
And all the burdens of the day,
That lay upon me, fell away.

Then silence—but the soft-toned bell
Had left the spirit of its spell
Upon the hour, the place, and me—
A blessed benedicite.

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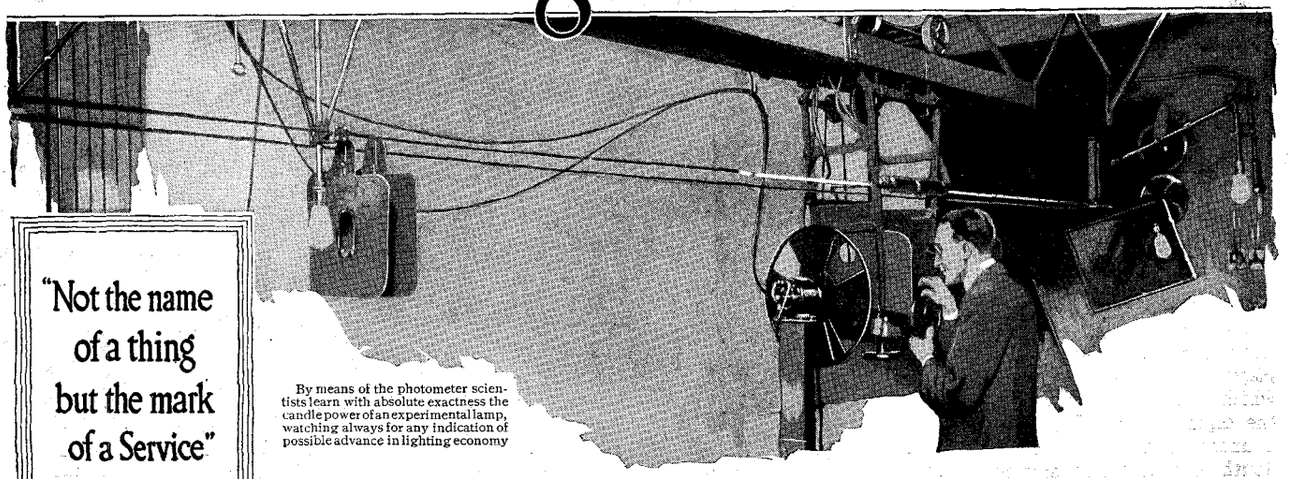
The meaning of MAZDA



By means of the photometer scientists learn with absolute exactness the candle power of an experimental lamp, watching always for any indication of possible advance in lighting economy

"Not the name of a thing but the mark of a Service"

Talks about MAZDA—No. 1

A SINGLE glimpse into that exceedingly busy place, the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, would convince any spectator that science does not consider the great world problem of artificial lighting as having been finally solved. This headquarters of electric lamp science hums with an activity that not only tells the story of great things done, but that tells also the story of constant, vigilant, unremitting effort toward still higher achievement.

Yet the fact about these laboratories that is of greatest significance to every user of electric light is the big plan and purpose behind these endless tests and experiments that are illuminating the path of further progress.

This big plan is expressed in the word Service. And the sign of this Service, the trade-mark of this maintained effort, this good will of a scientific movement, is "MAZDA."

Every one of these tests, every laborious detail of these experiments—in glass, in filament wire, in "anchors," in chemical actions and reactions, in endurance, in economies of current, in practical use and facilities of manufacture—is telling the story of this Service, is giving to that Service trade-mark "MAZDA" the inspiration of a watchword.

The sustained brain-power of this Service—made visible day by day, month by month and year by year in the "MAZDA" lamp—has been creating lamp history. When the discovery of the availability of certain rare metals for lamp filaments, such as tantalum and tungsten, dethroned all earlier types of incandescent lamp, the new elements brought new mechanical and electrical problems. The early tungsten filaments, for example, while far excelling the filaments developed from other metals, were too fragile fully to meet the strain of the harsher uses to which lamps are subjected.

New building of the G-E Research Laboratories at Schenectady, headquarters for the scientific effort known as "MAZDA" Service. This service comprises constant experimentation and world-wide investigation so that the mark "MAZDA" on an electric lamp shall always signify the latest achievements in metal filament lighting by the ablest lamp experts in the world.

It was in these Research Laboratories that these problems were worked out, and a method discovered by which the fragile tungsten paste filament were superseded by a strong drawn wire filament which not only gives *three times* as much light as the old style carbon lamps with the same amount of current, but is staunch enough to meet all the demands of modern usage. It is in these Research Laboratories that the step-by-step progress toward ideal light has attained other advances in construction, other increases in economy, by which the lamp of today that bears the mark "MAZDA" became possible.

To *carry forward* the work that has safe-guarded the leadership of the "MAZDA" lamp, the distinguished corps of technical experts behind this Scientific Service is not only maintaining, without intermission, vast original investigation and experiment at this focal point of electrical science, but is keeping in touch with the great experimental laboratories of Europe.

And "MAZDA" means more than the gathering of these products of scientific labor. The "MAZDA" Service plan means also that the laboratory experts at Schenectady keep equally in touch with the General Electric Company factories and the factories of other Companies entitled to receive "MAZDA" Service, giving to each of these manufacturing centers every new fragment of knowledge which the skill of the Research Laboratories has selected as of practical application to the "MAZDA" lamp.

Thus every lamp that bears the name "MAZDA" indicates that this Service has been applied to the production of that lamp. This is your assurance when you buy a "MAZDA" lamp—whether you buy it today, or tomorrow, or next month or at any future time—that you have the metal filament electric lamp that sums up the latest successes of the ablest lamp experts in the world.

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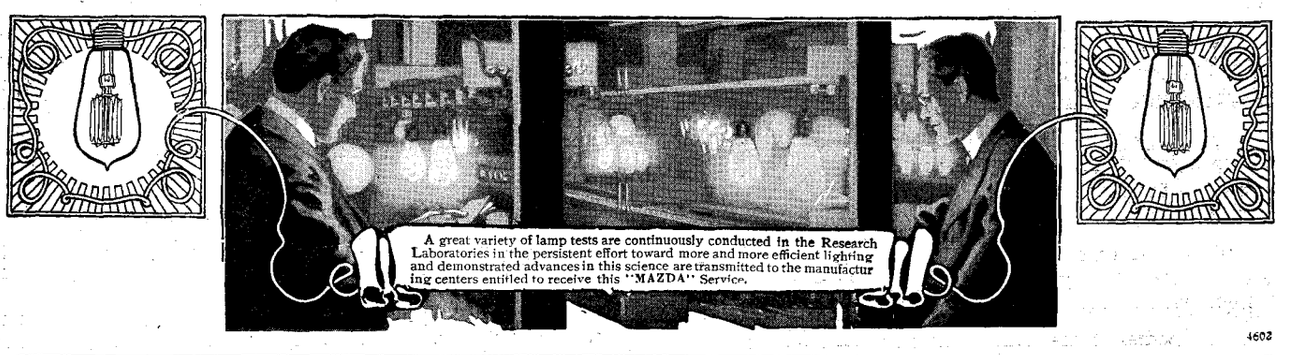

A great variety of lamp tests are continuously conducted in the Research Laboratories in the persistent effort toward more and more efficient lighting and demonstrated advances in this science are transmitted to the manufacturing centers entitled to receive this "MAZDA" Service.

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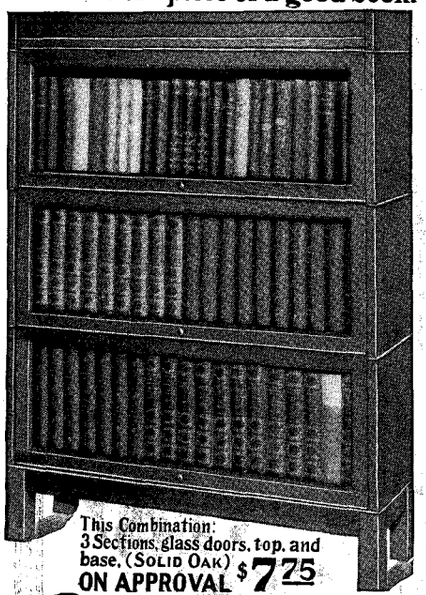

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A SLUGGER OF JOHN BARLEYCORN

IF all the crusaders against John Barleycorn fought like E. F. Jones, manager for the Antisaloon League in Missouri, the figures for consumption of alcohol might halt in their upward flight. When the saloon interests resort to rough tactics, Jones does not turn his face to the sky and implore heaven to soften the hearts or weaken the wills of the enemy; he rallies the antisaloon people and goes out to meet the foe with weapons especially adapted to the fray. He believes in Sunday-school methods in Sunday-school work, but when it comes to forestalling the colonization of bums and thugs by the liquor people he lays aside hymn-books and the like and looks for a club a little heavier than that of the stubborn John. Jones hates the saloon bitterly, and is devoting his life to the national movement against it. When he was a boy he saw an uncle destroyed by strong drink, and later in his life his favorite brother became a drunkard and during a spree dropt dead on the streets of Kansas City. The crusader traveled 32,728 miles in Missouri in 1912, conducting local-option campaigns and working to assemble in Jefferson City the legislature that enacted the County Unit Law. He has been instrumental in driving the saloons out of a majority of the counties in the State. The story of his work is told in the Kansas City *Star:*

Jones used to be in the grain business in Lees Summit, this county, and while he lived there no saloon nor joint was able to get a foothold. Once a man applied to the county court for a license for a saloon in Lees Summit. Jones went before the court, then in session in Independence, and got its promise not to grant the license until after a certain day in the following week, when Jones said he would file a protest against it. A half-hour after Jones had departed from the court-room the court granted the license. It was dark when Jones reached Lees Summit and learned how the court had tricked him. He mounted a horse and rode out through the country, sounding the alarm and asking the farmers to meet him in Independence the next morning.

Jones appeared before the court with four hundred men and women and demanded that the saloon license be revoked.

"You lied to me," thundered Jones to the court.

"Be careful or we will put you in jail for contempt," the presiding judge said, angrily.

"If you do we will tear the jail down," replied Jones.

The court revoked the license, and as long as Jones lived there no other was granted.

In 1903 he moved to St. Louis. For six years he has been campaigning for the Missouri Antisaloon League. He has

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conducted forty-four local-option campaigns and has won forty-three of them.

One of his warmest campaigns was in Charleston, Mississippi County, in the southeast corner of the State. As the campaign waxed warm Jones learned that the liquor interests were going to bring enough men from St. Louis and colonize them in the town to carry the election for the "wets." Jones called a mass-meeting of his followers and told what the "wets" intended to do.

"Now," he said, "suppose they bring those bums from St. Louis down here to vote against you and defeat your will, what will you do about it?"

An old man six feet tall, a devout Christian, arose and said: "I've got an old squirrel rifle out home, and if they do that I'll just load her up and consecrate her to the service of the Lord, and on election day I'll guarantee to mow down at least a dozen of those colonized whisky votes with consecrated lead."

"And I'll be at your right hand," answered Jones.

After that there was no talk of colonizing voters and the town went dry.

In New Madrid County last spring a flood came just before the local-option election was to be held and one-third of the county was under water. The water was nine feet deep in New Madrid on election day. Jones hired thirteen motor-boats and seven four-oared skiffs and had the skiffs towed in flotillas by the motor-boats, and in those he brought in the "dry" voters to the polls. Some of the voters were carried six miles in boats. The voting place in the town of New Madrid was in the court-house, where the water was nine feet deep. The boats went in the front door of the court-house and the landing place was the fifth step inside the building. The county went "dry" that day by 281 majority and seventeen saloons went out of business.

When an exciting campaign was in progress last fall in Mexico, the seat of Audrian County, the "drys" canvassed the town and found that they were short a few votes. A big mass-meeting was held on the last Saturday night before the election on Monday, and Jones delivered the principal address. The foreman of a gang of laborers engaged in laying pipes through the city heard the speech, and after the meeting he returned to the bunk-tents where the laborers slept and gathered all the men around him. *The Star* goes on:

"Men," he said, "fifteen years ago I was a drunkard, a low-down saloon bum, in Kansas City. I was in the gutter.

"Now you've heard a good deal of talk about this man Jones, who is preaching temperance here and trying to put out the saloons. The liquor men have been after your votes and they have tried to set you against this man Jones. But let me tell you: this man Jones lifted me out of the gutter. He took me when I was down and out, when no one else would touch me and he put me on my feet on solid ground and I've never touched liquor since.

"Now all of you men know all about

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what booze does to you. There's hardly one of you that hasn't spent his week's wages many a time for booze. There's hardly a one of you that hasn't spent money for whisky that you needed for clothes for yourself, or a new dress for the wife, or a pair of shoes for the baby. I'm going to vote for a dry town. How will you men vote?"

It was said that every man in the gang agreed to vote for local option, and the town of Mexico went dry by a majority of 65 votes.

It was in the town of Mexico that a man had a saloon for fifty years on a corner of the court-house square and had become wealthy from it. His saloon was in one of the largest stone buildings in the town, the man lived in a house that cost $15,000, and it was reputed he was worth $200,000. During the local-option campaign this saloon-keeper met Jones on the street and asked him:

"Why do you want to put me out of business?"

"How long have you been in the saloon business?" Jones inquired.

"All my life, and I'm eighty-two years old."

"Don't you think it's about time you quit it?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, I do, and we are going to put you out of it."

As soon as the town went dry this man's saloon closed and he immediately applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the county court to grant him a license on the ground that the Local Option Law under which the election in Mexico was held was null because it had been suspended and repealed by the County Unit Law passed by the legislature last winter.

The answer of the "drys" to this contention is that as the County Unit Law has been referred to the people under the referendum law for their vote of approval or rejection next November, it is not yet a law and until it becomes one by vote the Local Option Law is in force and effect.

The supreme court will hear arguments in the case in the January term.

One of the battle-cries used by Jones in his campaign is:

"The church folk must wake up to the fact that the Lord doesn't vote. If we are to stamp out the saloons it must be by votes, not by prayers alone.

"The supreme object of my life, and of the Antisaloon League, which I represent, is to vote the saloon out of business," says Jones. "We have got now in Missouri where the temperance people can elect 95 of the 143 members of the lower house of the legislature, and 23 of the 24 senators. We can defeat for nomination on the State ticket any man indorsed by the liquor interests. Last winter we had such strong support in the State legislature that we passed the County Unit Law in spite of all the liquor interests could do to defeat it. Thirty-eight of the 4,005 saloon-keepers in the State met in Moberly after it was passed and sought to defeat that bill by referring it to a referendum vote. They got the necessary signatures to a petition, and it will be voted on next November and carried, and then we will vote every saloon out of every county in the State except St. Louis, Jackson, and Buchanan, because, under that law a whole county,

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towns and all, will vote as a unit on the wet or dry proposition.

"Meanwhile we are knocking out the saloons pretty fast under the old Local Option Law.

"The liquor interests can not stop the tide that will put a legislature in Jefferson City in 1915 that will put through a prohibition amendment to the constitution such as was adopted in Arkansas and that will go into effect in that State January 1.

"We will have rational prohibition within ten years. The Hobson resolution in Congress for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beverage liquors in this country will be referred by the present Congress to the States for ratification. Only thirty-six of the States have to ratify it and it becomes a law that can not be repealed. Twenty-eight States, not counting Missouri and Illinois, will ratify it at once. Missouri and Illinois will ratify it in 1915. Then we will need only six States, and we will concentrate our efforts in six States and have it ratified by the necessary number and have it in force within ten years.

"The Antisaloon League is the greatest political power ever known in this country. It is a league of the churches of this country, and is the nearest to a federation of all the churches we have ever had. It constitutes a force that no power can withstand."

THE LIFE AND "DEATHS" OF MENELIK

FIGURATIVELY, Emperor Menelik II. of Abyssinia made more round trips to the Pearly Gates than any other potentate of modern times. During the last few years of his life Menelik's fame in Europe and America rested chiefly upon the frequency of his reported demises. His death would be announced to the world, and when nearly everybody had forgotten him there would come over the cables another obituary dispatch. These performances were repeated so often that when news of his death was announced by the European press the other day, nobody believed it, and the American correspondents in London and the continental capitals held up the dispatch for verification. The cablegram was regarded as one of the numerous fakes sent out of Adis Ababa, the Abyssinian capital, and the government authorities, in answer to demands for particulars, issued an official announcement that Menelik had departed on his one-way journey. And even this confirmation may be disregarded by many people. Menelik's career shows him to have been a good deal more than the mere butt of a series of practical jokes. The story of his life is told in brief by the New York *Herald:*

Emperor Menelik was sixty-nine years old, having been born at Ankobar, on July 17, 1844. He was a son of Haeli Melicoth, King of Shoa, and was said to be a direct descendant of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon. When his father died

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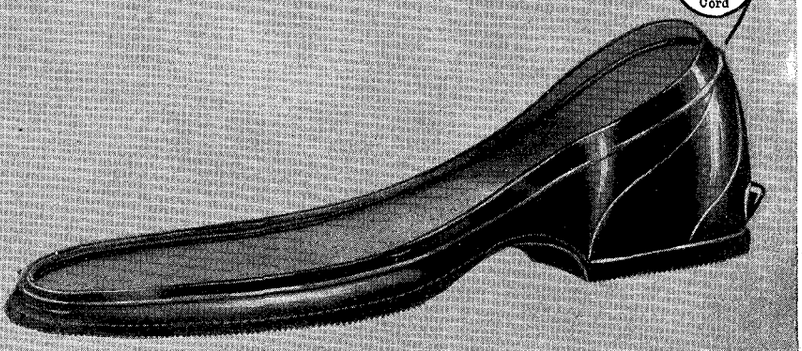

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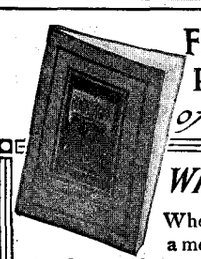

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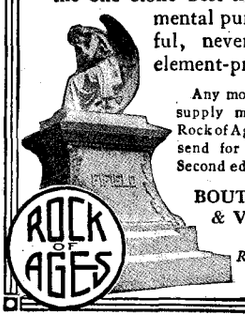

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Send us $2.00 and we will send you a handsome cedar package of **25 Wabon Panetelas.** Smoke five; if you don't like them return the balance, and your $2.00 will go back to you by next mail.

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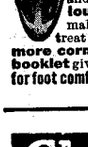

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Menelik was only twelve years old. The throne of Abyssinia was seized by Kassal, Governor of Kondor, who took Menelik captive and proclaimed himself Emperor, but Menelik escaped and became ruler of the Kingdom of Shoa, in 1866. In 1889 he became Emperor of the entire realm, reuniting the kingdoms of Godjam, Shoa, Djimma, Kaffa, and Walanio.

Menelik became famous chiefly in connection with the war between Abyssinia and Italy, when he organized an army of 70,000 men, with whom he defeated the Italians in a series of battles and then dictated his own terms of peace. One of the fiercest battles of the war was fought at Adowa on March 1, 1896, when a crushing defeat was inflicted upon the Italians, who lost more than 4,200 whites and 2,000 native troops killed and wounded, while 2,500 of them, including 1,600 whites, were taken prisoners by the Abyssinians, who admitted that their own loss was 3,000 men.

Menelik declared himself a Christian and maintained a church establishment in which there was a mixture of Christianity and heathenism.

The heir to the throne, Prince Lidj Jeassu, is his grandson, son of a daughter of Menelik and Ras Mikhael, of Wollo. He is only eighteen years of age. He is said to possess great intelligence and speaks English, French, and German. He was chosen in 1908 by Menelik himself as his successor.

The late monarch is said to have possest a private fortune estimated at $25,000,000.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Tragic.—"Well, little boy, do you want to buy some candy?"

"Sure I do, but I gotta buy soap."—*Life.*

Only One Doubt.—BRIGGS—"Rogers claims to be an agnostic, doesn't he?"

GRIGGS—"Only as to religion; as to everything else he knows it all."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Way.—JOE—"What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?"

JOSEPHINE—"Hold the hammer in both hands."—*Ohio Sun Dial.*

Mutual Benefit.—"I took a long walk yesterday," said Boreman, as he collapsed into a seat at Busyman's desk.

"Take another, old man," suggested Busyman; "it'll do us both good."—*Puck.*

"Shaking" a Bum.—"Excuse me, sir," said the seedy one in the hotel lobby, "but tho a stranger to me, your face seems familiar. Have you any relatives in Atlanta?"

"Not one," was the reply. "Years ago I floated down the Chattahoochee River on a raft, leaving all my relatives behind. The raft was wrecked in a storm and I had to swim ashore, with a forty-pound catfish in tow. I traded the fish for a week's board, put an 'ad' in the 'Lost' column, recovered my wrecked raft and started a lumber-yard."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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A Business Man.—"What does your father do for a living?" asked one little girl.

"Why," replied the other, "he takes up the collections in church."—*Chicago News.*

Discouraging.—COBBLE—"You can talk eighteen hundred miles without any instrument."

STONE—"If this keeps up, sending your wife on a trip to Europe won't do a particle of good."—*Life.*

The Real Saints.—The men who spend all their time reading the Bible will be surprized when thy get to Heaven and find that the men who always paid their grocery bills are occupying reserved seats in front.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Accommodating.—Hereafter the street lights will be turned off at 10 o'clock at night. If there is any person expected to return home by late train or any public gathering the lights will be left burning until a later hour if such notice be given central at telephone office.—*Rolling Prairie (Ind.) Record.*

Try This.—SHE—"No, George, I am afraid I can not marry you. I want a man who possesses a noble ambition; whose heart is set on attaining some high and worthy object."

HE—"Well, don't I want you?"

SHE—"Oh, George! I am yours!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Doubtful.—William Tell and the Austrian governor were discussing the morrow's target practise.

"I can shoot that apple off with my eyes closed," said the Swiss hero confidently.

The Austrian smiled grimly.

"You never can, Tell," he answered dryly.—*New York Sun.*

Firing High.—Bishop Boyd Carpenter, as reported in the London *Times*:

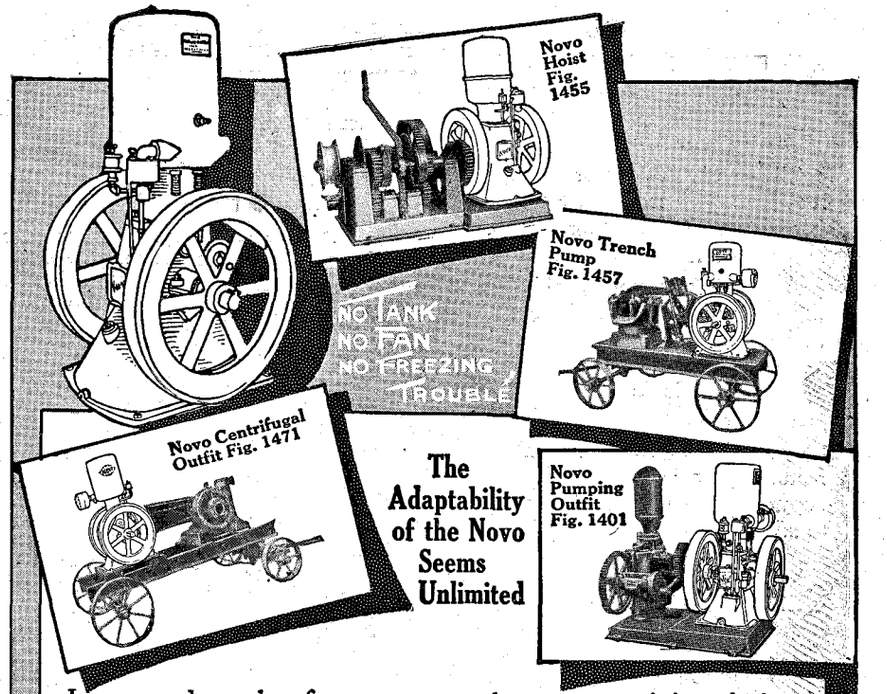
"Instead of saying to the children, 'You shall not do this or that,' they should say, 'You should keep the whole of that great organism which God has put into your care, with its delicate forces, physical, moral, and intellectual, in such a state of healthful activity that they shall be combined in your own individuality in such sort as to be real powers for good through the whole length of your days.'"

HAROLD (continuing to pull the cat's tail)—"What did you say, mother?" (She says it again.)—*Punch.*

Joshing Waldo.—It was at a Tammany dinner, just after Mayor Gaynor had appointed Rhinelander Waldo police head. Ex-Controller Herman A. Metz was present. Metz is about as formal as a Bowery lad. "Well, 'Rhiney,'" he said, holding out his hand, "you've got a hard job ahead of you. I hope you make good. But don't forget what you're up against."

"Well, it's my intelligence against theirs; my intelligence against theirs," replied the Police Commissioner, and he pointed to himself significantly.

"'Rhiney,' you lose," retorted Metz.—*New York Tribune.*



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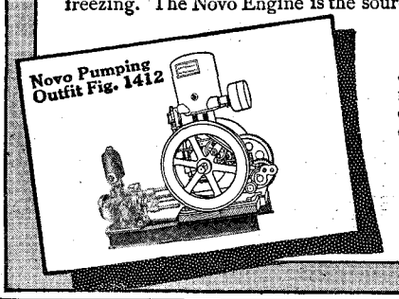

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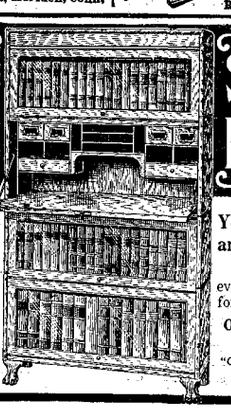

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A RETURN OF OPTIMISM

FROM many quarters both here and in Europe the closing week of the year brought signs of returning optimism in financial quarters. Bankers of international repute were understood to have become "increasingly sanguine," the chief reason being an approaching end to a world-wide tension in money. It was believed that in this country, in spite of the huge total of short-term notes outstanding, there would be in 1914 a decline in interest rates, the monetary situation becoming "practically normal." "Adams," writing in the Boston *News Bureau*, noted the existence of a strong belief in good quarters that the railroads would get their asked-for advance in freight rates, for not only are the facts with the roads, but the Federal authorities are believed to have a well-grounded intention of giving the roads "the square deal to which they are entitled." Mr. McReynolds, the Attorney-General, was declared to be growing in popularity every day. Always the courteous gentleman, he was gaining a reputation in Washington as a pacifier and a "mixer."

From Chicago came reports that several industrial concerns from the Middle West, which have suspended operations on account of the depression, are preparing to reopen their doors. While men are still idle to some extent, the number is small and is constantly diminishing. At South Bend, for example, where 5,000 were laid off, it was expected that they would return to work early in the year. One of the best known bank presidents in Chicago was quoted as having said in public just after Christmas that the Currency Bill as modified and passed was "a good thing for the entire country and would start the wheels of prosperity rolling again." A prominent business man in Boston declared his belief that the country was "on the eve of the greatest prosperity ever known." The Tariff and Currency bills he thought would "bring new life and spirit into business." The boom in his opinion would be well under way by the fall of 1914.

From London reports similarly optimistic were cabled to the New York *Evening Post*. There was more optimism in London, said this correspondent, "than seemed possible a few weeks ago." Hopes were entertained of a "very considerable relaxation of the tension in the money market." He added in detail:

"This expectation is based, first, on the strong position of the European banks; secondly, on the slackening of trade activity; thirdly, on the feeling that your new banking and currency law, when once in operation, may help toward easier money in your markets, and may even make it possible for you to spare gold for Europe. Finally, it is thought that the South American situation may so shape itself as to cause large gold exports from both Brazil and Argentina.

"Personally, however, I expect that the Bank of England rate will be reduced to 4½ by the middle of January; beyond which it is useless to predict. The great factor of uncertainty is still the mass of new security issues, long deferred, but still overhanging. It must be remembered that it is quite impossible to clear up the financial débris and consolidate the huge floating obligations into permanent loans without the completion of these operations.

"The American situation, and especially your new Currency Law, constitutes a prime factor in calculations for the new year. Financial London attaches quite as much importance to the seemingly common sense and conciliatory attitude of your President toward business interests, and to the apparently cordial response of the business community, as it does to the Banking Bill itself. This incident, it seems to us, is creating the atmosphere most necessary for the solution of your political and financial problems with a minimum of disturbance.

"It is recognized that the success or failure of the law will largely depend on the persons chosen for the Federal Reserve Board. The endeavor to equalize money rates throughout the States is entirely approved, and so is the effort to prevent useless and rigid accumulation of gold in the Federal Treasury.

"In some quarters it is considered that the greater expansion permitted to banking facilities and power will necessitate close examination of anything approaching a concentrated money power. On the whole, the feeling is that the measure reflects quite as much an evolutionary period as the final stage in development of your banking machinery.

"With all the year-end optimism here, the situation still requires strict analysis. Markets hereafter are likely to be most immediately affected by developments at Paris, where it is impossible that the Bourse should improve until the Government loan and other impending issues have been floated."

Elsewhere in the same newspaper the effect of currency legislation on our immediate business future was discust. That the law was passed "in the face of an undoubted trade reaction" is true enough, but "just how general or how severe that reaction is, it has been difficult to determine." The writer continues:

"Neither the mercantile trade reviews nor the reports from industrial centers seem to agree on this. Some trades, like the textile industry, are talking cheerfully; others, like steel and iron, have been plunged in despondency. The one unquestioned fact seems to be that production has slackened suddenly and severely; that the volume of orders from consumers, in a large number of industries, has fallen to comparatively small dimensions, and that in such great industrial cities as Chicago, the number of unemployed, coming from the city's own industries or from the surrounding territory, is unusually large. Some of these reports have had almost the ring of an era of general depression.

"The President's intimation regarding the purposes of the Government, and the stock market's inferences from the Banking and Currency Bill, raise the question very directly, How are influences of that sort to help the existing trade situation? This necessitates another question, What is the cause of the industrial reaction—however large or small, permanent or temporary, that reaction may be? Many people will answer: Uncertainty as to the operation of

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the lower tariff. For the real test of this, we must wait. Others would have answered, a few weeks ago, at any rate: The Government attitude toward business and the menace of an unsound currency. How large an influence, on the attitude of producers, or consumers, these considerations have exerted, is a matter of opinion. Certainly there is such a thing as the blighting of business activity through want of confidence. But if the Wall Street market has been correct, in its verdict on the telephone settlement, President Wilson's public statements, and the passage of the Currency Bill, then this particular explanation goes by the board.

"Still another answer will be that the effects of the long unsettlement and restriction on the money market, which were felt on Wall Street months ago, are now for the first time being felt in general trade. The new banking machinery might alleviate this phase of the situation; it could hardly cure it. The community has by this time learned that the financial crisis (for it was nothing less than that) in Europe during the past twelve months was bound to be reflected in our own finances, and was the main cause of the difficulties here."

Bradstreet's, discussing the situation, said on December 28 that the week's basic developments had been "very favorable." It found "numerous evidences of optimism, and in some instances of renewed aggressive preparation, for the new year." Chief in bringing out a more favorable feeling were "the brighter tinge of affairs in financial lines, to which the passage of the Currency Bill and the Government's settlement with the telephone interests powerfully contributed; the rather rapid retreat of an aggressive short interest in the stock market, and the apparent ceasing of liquidation of securities, except from abroad." Secondary to this were signs that wool manufacturers "are still buying liberally of domestic wools in preparation for the change in duties on goods on January 1, and the reports of increased activities in small metal lines in some New England valleys."

THIS MONTH'S DISBURSEMENTS

The total dividend and interest disbursements for the present month have been computed for *The Wall Street Journal* as $266,400,000. Last year they were $248,400,000. Following is a table showing the interest and dividend disbursements in detail, with the capitalization on which the payments are made by railroads, industrial companies, street-railways, and New York City banks, and trust companies:

DIVIDENDS

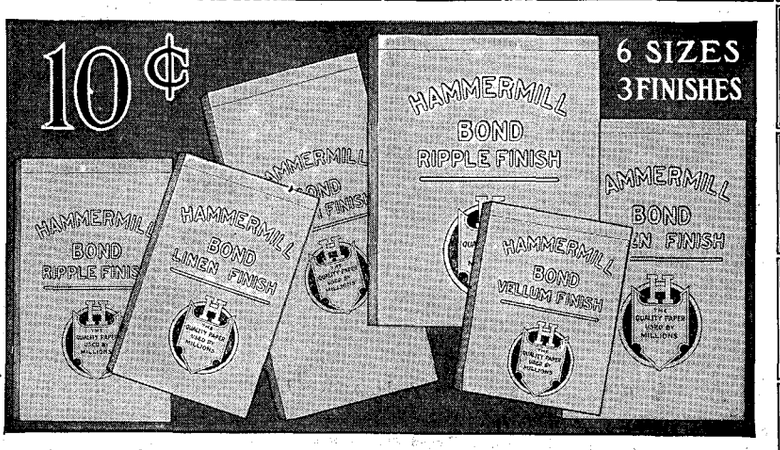
Companies	*Capitalization*	*Dividends*
Railroads	$1,608,016,984	$35,302,056
Industrial and misc	2,600,206,285	52,174,538
Street-railways	480,778,670	8,575,508
City banks and trust cos	141,350,000	5,954,000
Total	$4,830,351,939	$102,006,102

INTEREST

	Bonds	*Interest*
Railroads	$4,342,771,000	$97,743,652
Industrial and misc	729,289,000	18,139,392
Street-railways	976,758,000	23,225,877
State and city	1,012,045,000	20,720,455
Government	649,756,150	3,275,175
New York City	66,700,000	1,250,000
Total	$7,777,319,150	$164,354,551

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

	Capitalization	*Disb'm'ts*
Dividends	$4,830,351,939	$102,006,102
Interest	7,777,319,150	164,354,551
Grand total	$12,607,671,089	$266,360,653



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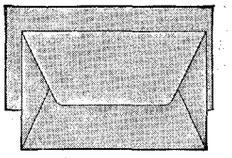

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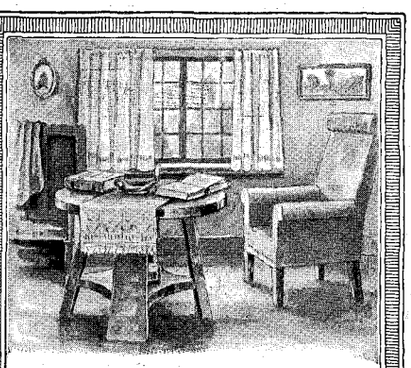

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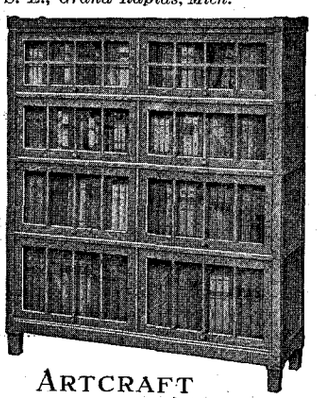

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Railroads and industrial companies which made disbursements in excess of $1,000,000 are listed as follows:

Companies	Rate	Cap. Stock	Dividend
Railroads			
Un. Pac.	2½%	$216,644,300	$5,416,107
Cana. Pac.	2½%	180,000,000	4,500,000
South. Pac.	1½%	272,672,405	4,090,086
Lehigh Valley	5%	60,501,700	3,025,085
Lake Shore & M. S.	6%	49,466,500	2,967,990
New York Central	1¼%	222,729,300	2,784,116
Chic. & Northwest'n	1¾%	130,117,029	2,277,047
Atlantic Coast Line	3½%	57,745,200	2,021,082
Industrials			
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2%	$343,993,200	$6,879,864
British-Am. Tobacco	13%	31,260,000	4,063,800
General Electric	2%	77,335,200	1,546,704
Swift & Co.	1¾%	75,000,000	1,312,500
United Gas Imp't.	2%	55,502,950	1,110,058
Guggenheim Explor.	5%	20,793,300	1,039,665
Street Railways			
Manhattan Railway	1¾%	$60,000,000	$1,050,000

PROPHECIES NOT FULFILLED

That the year 1913 was to be dolorous was a prophecy made in November, 1912, by a Frenchwoman long famous in her own country as prophetess. She bears the name of Madame de Thebes and is declared to have been a friend of General Boulanger, the younger Dumas, and other celebrated persons. It is said that Frenchwomen throng her domicile for predictions as to what the future has in store for them. The dire predictions she made last year appeared in an almanac that is well known to Parisians. It is interesting to recall her forebodings at this time, since their importance was estimated at the time at so high a rate as to call for special telegrams to New York newspapers:

"The marriage of the Queen of Luxemburg, which will astound the world, damaging France's interests politically.

"Paris will be the scene of a terrible theater fire.

"The French troops will rush to the frontier.

"The German Emperor may come to Paris, but not as a king.

"The Pope will die.

"Italy will witness a political upheaval and perhaps a new king.

"The Prince of Wales will reign.

"Poland will be freed.

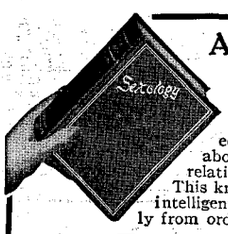
"Bulgaria will play a stupendous rôle in Europe.

"Nineteen hundred and thirteen, taken as a whole, will be a bloody year."

Not one of these predictions has come true, nor has anything happened to give a semblance of truth to any one of them. Unthinking persons might say that the prediction for Bulgaria, that she "will play a stupendous rôle in Europe," has been fulfilled. They should remember, however, that Bulgaria's "stupendous rôle" was played in 1912—had, in fact, already been played at the time when the prediction was made—and that in 1913 Bulgaria was submitted to the humiliation of losing to Roumania a valuable part of her northern territory, and acquiring other lands bordering on the sea that are chiefly valuable to her as mountains and as lacking a seaport.

HEAVY DEMANDS ON FRENCH MONEY

Along with the abandonment or suspension, for the present, of the French Government's scheme for a new issue of Rentes, it was said in Paris three weeks ago that the new Minister of Finance was unwilling to permit the loan because the



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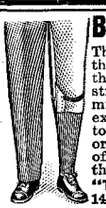

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real amount needed had not been demonstrated. There were still possibilities of a direct tax; at least the scheme had not been entirely rejected. A correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist* reports a belief that, whatever method is adopted for settling the present national deficit, it will depend on the acquiescence of big banking institutions. The correspondent says further:

"It is said that Mr. Caillaux, to gain time for his large financial operation with the investors direct, endeavored to get the bankers to invest 20 per cent. of their deposit accounts in French Treasury bills at 4 per cent. As a compensation, the Government would allow the floating in Paris of a few foreign Government loans, chosen so as not to clash with France's higher purpose while remedying the present congested state of our bankers' treasury. This scheme arouses very strong, if unavowed, opposition in the circles concerned. It is whispered that the Bank of France itself suggests that its adoption might result in a drainage of all the money it can coin or print, besides compelling the head institution to exceed the credit limits which it has hitherto maintained for even the best indorsements. Evidently the chief institutions in the land would be compelled to clear their bill portfolios right and left in order to absorb the amount of Treasury bills with which the Government would saddle them.

"Nothing has been concluded by bankers as yet. So much is evident by the attitude which Mr. Caillaux has taken with regard to Mr. André Lefevre's financial protectionist proposal that 'no listing of new foreign funds be allowed until the Chambers have voted the provision for France's military expenditure.' Mr. Caillaux asked for a political vote against this proposal, and he obtained it by 350 to 20, the motion approved running instead: 'The Chamber is resolved to reserve France's financial resources to the country's national needs, in the first place.' This leaves a loophole big enough for all the waiting loans to go through unperceived, while the French Parliament is discussing. According to Deputy Delahaye the detail of such latent loans is as follows:

	Francs
Turkey, by permission already granted; the present issue of 100,000,000 francs of Treasury bills now on excluded	700,000,000
Bulgaria, to which the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas has granted conspicuous advances	300,000,000
Servia, already indebted for loans "on account" to the Banque de l'Union Parisienne	300,000,000
Spain	500,000,000
Portugal	100,000,000
Brazil	100,000,000
Russia	1,000,000,000
China	160,000,000
Mexico	800,000,000
Belgium	800,000,000
Argentina, insistent talk of a loan of	100,000,000
Uruguay, probable flotation of	50,000,000
Austria, negotiations pending for	1,000,000,000
Roumania, conversations resumed in Paris for some	300,000,000
Japan, as well, after having rejected, turns its State loan into a mortgage bank affair, for which French institutions are prepared to procure	500,000,000
Italy's dormant expectations are not to be baffled, either, and they will result in her borrowing in Paris	1,000,000,000
And Greece was forgotten!	

"To these 7,700,000,000 francs one must add the 2,000,000,000 francs that have been invested clandestinely abroad during the last few months, and the total of money export thus reached equals almost one-half of the bullion possest by France. Minister Caillaux says rightly that the granting of foreign loans is not followed by an export of specie for the whole amount. Far from it, as it becomes merged in the general trade balance of the French nation, which is greatly enhanced thereby."

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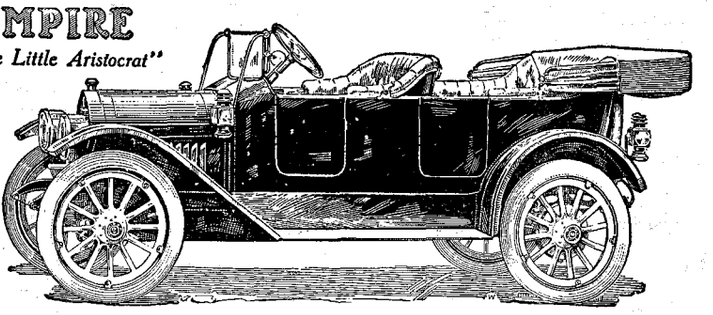

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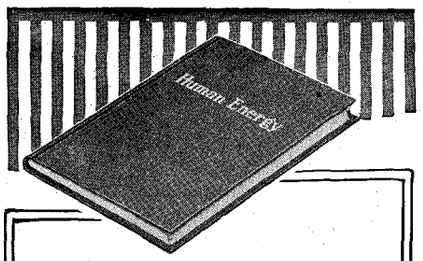

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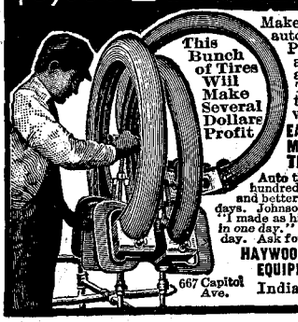

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THE FINANCES OF OUR CITIES

Bradstreet's has an article based on Census Bureau returns, showing financial statistics of American cities, covering the calendar year 1912. The figures relate to 195 cities having each an estimated population of over 30,000. Large figures are dealt with in this showing. Compared with preceding years, the figures all indicate increases. Following are items in the compilation:

"The revenue receipts for the cities covered amounted to $849,063,440 in the year first mentioned. Of this total $512,287,795 was derived from the general property tax, and $88,414,264 from public-service enterprises, while other sources yielded $248,-361,381. The payments for costs of government reached the total of $974,334,146. Of this large amount the current expenses or costs of operation consumed $548,141,282. In this figure, however, are included the expenses of public-service enterprises, amounting to $39,579,066. If the latter be deducted we get $508,562,216 as the amount of other or general expenses, which it may be noted falls a little below the amount of revenue yielded by the general property tax. Payments for interest amounted to $107,817,294, and those for outlays reached the sum of $318,375,570.

"The gross indebtedness of the 195 cities outstanding at the close of the year, without deductions for sinking funds, aggregated $2,833,216,789. Of this total the indebtedness incurred during the year amounted to $636,967,180, and the amount discharged during the year was $462,331,-406, so that there was an addition to the gross debt during the year of $174,635,744.

"In a table giving figures under the above heads for each of the 195 cities referred to, the statisticians have presented the results of calculations showing the amounts per head of population of the receipts from revenue, the payments for costs of government, and the net indebtedness respectively. These calculations disclose considerable variations between the individual cities, the variation being greatest in the case of net indebtedness. The revenue receipts per capita ranged from $8.87 for York, Pa., which is number 122 on the list of cities in point of estimated population, to $47.85 for Boston, which is fifth on the list.

"The governmental cost payments per capita varied from $9.48 for Johnstown, Pa., which is number 95 on the list, to $83.67 for Omaha, Neb., which is number 41 on the list. Finally, the net indebtedness per head of population ranged from $3.75 in the case of Springfield, Mo., which is number 158 on the list, to $156.57 for New York City, which heads the list. For the cities taken together the per capita receipts from revenue amounted to $28.96, the payments for costs of government to $33.22, and the net indebtedness to $68.75. In some cases the per capita figures for the smaller cities are larger than those for others that exceed them in size, but taken as a whole the averages for the larger cities are greater. This is shown by comparing the per capita figures for the nine cities which stand in the first group in point of population, that is, those having a population of 500,000 and over in 1912, with those for the eighty-two cities standing in the fifth group in the Census Bureau's tabulation, that is, cities having a population of from 30,000 to 50,000 in 1912. The first group had per capita revenues of $34.87, as compared with $19.98 in the fifth group; per capita payments of $39.41, as compared with $22.39 in the fifth group, and per capita net indebtedness amounting to $95.50, as compared with $38.12 in the fifth group."

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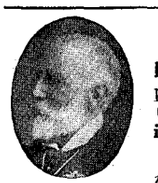
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INTENSIVE FARMING

Intensive farming was under discussion in Baltimore recently at a convention of the Railway Development Association. Nearly all the important roads in the country were represented. One of the statements made was that intensive farming properly pursued would "double production in this country." Selected seed and more scientific cultivation are chiefly needed on our farms. The main trouble, however, at present for those who would pursue farming of the intensive kind is the scarcity of labor. In spite of this handicap, the present system could be considerably intensified with profit to the farmer and material additions to the food supply. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, summarizing the sentiment which prevails at Baltimore, says further:

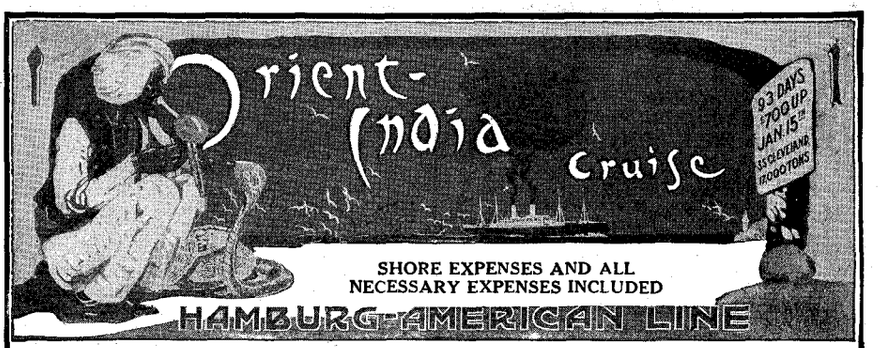
"In the last analysis acres do not count so much as bushels and bales. It is within the possibility of the farmers greatly to increase their yields, with little or no addition to the cost per acre. For example, Wisconsin farmers raise some winter wheat. The yield in 1912 averaged 19 bushels to the acre. Compared with the rest of the United States that was large, but it is not the limit of what might be done. The Wisconsin Experiment Station began seven years ago breeding a variety of winter wheat capable of withstanding the climatic conditions of northern Wisconsin. By careful selection they have produced a type greatly superior to the parent stock in hardiness and productivity. In the autumn of 1912 three acres of heavy soil of the red-clay type were sown to this wheat, and the yield this summer was forty bushels to the acre. That could not be done by the farmer who shovels his seed from the bin.

"Seed selection and experimental work are constantly extending the 'farthest north' line for corn. It has reached the international boundary. Six hundred North Dakota boys competed for the prizes offered by the Better Farming Association this year. One of them in the southern section of the State raised 106.7 bushels of commercial corn to the acre; while, more remarkable still, another boy in the northern part of the State produced 92.5 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. These results were accomplished through the use of selected seed and by following the instructions given them for the scientific cultivation of the crop. When the farmers of the United States, or even of the so-called corn belt, approximate 100 bushels of air-dry mature corn to the acre, there will be less said of their inability to raise live stock on their high-priced land.

"Intensive farming, as it is practised in some of the older countries, calls for cheap labor. This country is set firmly against anything of that kind. But there is a system of intensive farming which will double production. We can have that if we wish. It simply means to educate the farmers so they will use that part of the body that is above the neck."

Penalty of Distinction.—"I represent the dignity of labor," said the man in his shirt-sleeves.

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax; "and you can work in your shirt-sleeves and speak your mind, and quit work when your regular hours are through. I've got to wear a high hat and guard every word I speak, and keep busy sixteen hours a day. I represent the labor of dignity."—*Washington Star.*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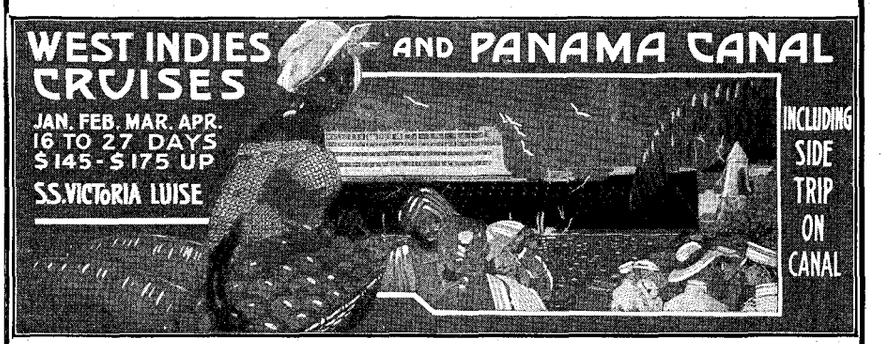

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 27.—Georges Legagneux breaks the world's altitude record for aeroplanes when he ascends at Saint Raphael, France, to a height of 20,295 feet.

December 28.—Sir Ernest Shackleton announces that he will head another British expedition to the Antarctic in 1914 with the intention of crossing the South Polar Continent from sea to sea.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 27.—The Secretary of Agriculture appoints a special committee to investigate the meat industry and to suggest possible remedies for present unsatisfactory conditions in production.

December 29.—It is announced by the Department of Agriculture that 1913 was a notable year for American farms, with $10,000,000,000 worth of products and $5,000,000,000 of cash income.

Secretary of the Interior Lane urges the immediate passage of a law giving the President the right to reserve to the United States Government radium-bearing ores found anywhere on the public lands.

GENERAL

December 28.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young is elected to her former position as Superintendent of Schools in Chicago after the election of John D. Shoop on December 10, is set aside.

December 24.—The Supreme Court of Missouri fines twenty-five lumber companies $436,000 and suspends ouster decrees pending their compliance with antitrust laws in the cases of all but eleven of them, the latter number being induced to cease business in the State.

A false alarm of fire at a Christmas celebration in Calumet, Mich., results in the death of 72 persons, most of them children.

December 26.—Families of the 72 persons killed in the Christmas Eve disaster at Calumet, Mich., refuse to accept any of a $25,000 relief fund collected by the Citizens' Alliance Committee, and declare they will receive financial assistance from the Miners' Federation.

Fourteen men are lost and $1,000,000 damage is done to property in a storm which sweeps the upper New Jersey coast, the wind attaining a velocity of 123 miles an hour.

December 27.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation, charges that he was abducted by a band of men and ordered to leave Michigan by a mine official.

December 28.—The Citizens' Alliance of Calumet, Mich., denies Charles H. Moyer's story of abduction.

December 30.—A garment workers' strike in Philadelphia, in progress since last July, is called off because of a lack of funds.

WARNING

Fraudulent persons, representing themselves as agents of publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are at work in various parts of the country. We urge our readers to pay no money for subscriptions to strangers, even tho they show printed matter purporting to authorize them to represent the publishers, especially when cut rates and bonuses are offered. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect your community is being swindled, notify the Chief of Police and the publishers, and arrange another interview at which the proper action can be taken.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. M.," Cassadago, N. Y.—(1) "Kindly tell me whether the underlined words are correctly used: 'I am *going to* try to win.' '*Stand* the child where he can see.' (2) Is there any authority for pronouncing the *e* in *England* as short *e*?"

(1) Both sentences are correct. However, there is an objection to the repetition of "to" in the first sentence, and in the second, "place" would be a better word to use. (2) All dictionaries pronounce *England* with the short *i* (ĭ).

"P. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is it ever correct to speak of two unmarried females bearing the same name as the 'Miss Browns' or the 'Miss Smiths'; and if so, under what circumstances may such form be used?"

When the title *Miss* is applied to two or more persons of the same name, either title or name may be pluralized; as, the *Misses* Jones or the Miss *Joneses*. The first is considered the better form.

"C. I. B.," Zion City, Ill.—"Will you kindly tell me the correct use of the terms: *North, northerly*, and *northward*? Must one say due *North* when he means to indicate the direction toward a point situated on the Meridian? Is it correct to apply the term *North* to any direction within 45° of due *North*?"

North is one of the four cardinal points of the compass, and is used to indicate any direction or region north of a given point, as, "Oregon is *north* of Washington." *Northerly* means coming from or directed toward the *north;* as, "the wind drove the vessel in a *northerly* direction." "A *northerly* storm struck the town"—meaning the storm came from the *north*. *Northward*—directed or lying toward the *north* or in a *northerly* direction. "They turned *northward* after visiting the important southern points." Calling any direction *north* within 45° of due *north* is a matter of individual usage. If you feel the place you speak of is *north*, you call it *north* without reference to how near *north* it is.

"D. L.," Gallipolis, Ohio.—"Please inform me about the following sentence: (a) the simple subject of the principal clause; (b) the simple predicate of the principal clause; (c) the modifiers of the subject; (d) the modifiers of the predicate. 'If I were to choose a spot from which the rising or setting sun could be seen to the greatest possible advantage, it would be that wild path winding around the foot of the high belt of semicircular rocks, called Salisbury Crags, and marking the verge of the steep descent which slopes down into the glen on the southeastern side of the city of Edinburgh.'"

(a) The simple subject is "it." (b) The simple predicate is "would be" (path is the predicate noun and by some is included in the predicate). (c) The subject has no modifiers. (The predicate noun "path" is modified by the phrases "winding around the foot of the high belt of semicircular rocks, called Salisbury Crags," and "marking the verge of the steep descent which slopes down into the glen on the southeastern side of the city of Edinburgh." (d) The subjunctive clause "if I were to choose a spot from which the rising or setting sun could be seen to the greatest possible advantage" modifies the predicate "would be."

"G. A. G.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Kindly tell me which is correct in the following sentence, and why, *loan* or *lend*. 'We have $20,000 to *lend* at 6%.'"

Lend is correct and the better word to use. *Loan* is not wrong, but is only colloquial.

"A. D. W.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly inform me as to the correct pronunciation of the word *yeast*."

The "y" in *yeast* is pronounced. The "ea" as the "e" in me—y ē s t—the "y" is never silent.

"E. H. K.," Asbury Park, N. J.—"Kindly tell me the words which the letters *O. K.* represent, or how the expression originated."

O. K. is an abbreviation of "all correct," possibly a humorous spelling, "oll correct."

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